The Outlook

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The Dictatorship of the People

A MAN shyly entered a building in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Approaching a woman seated at a table, he asked whether he would have to show a tax receipt or would have to sign his name to something. He was assured that he would not. Receiving a piece of paper, he went cautiously into the curtained booth, remained there a few moments, and, emerging, dropped the paper into a box. This diffident man is one of the most powerful figures in the world to-day, the American Secretary of the Treasury. He was one of millions who on November 2 were casting their ballots.

From the Atlantic across the North American Continent to the Pacific, in city, village, and open country, by seaside and lakeside, on the plains and in the mountains, men and women were registering their will concerning the government of the Nation, the State, and the locality in which they dwelt.

In contrast to such a land as Greece where one dictator succeeds another, or Italy where the dictator in power has had no rival, or Russia where the masses are subject to the dictatorship of an oligarchy, the United States has learned how to practice the art of self-government. The people of this country make mistakes, but they can correct them. At least they know that when government fails them it is their own fault. Under the dictatorship of the people government becomes a process by which the dictator is self-educated.

An Off Year

ALTHOUGH in the election on November 2 the people of the United States chose their National legislature—or at least all of the lower house and the control of the upper house—this year is in American political parlance known as an "off year." In practically all European countries the most important, if not the only, national election is that in which the voters choose their national legislators. It is significant of the relative importance of the executive and legislative branches in America that the most important National election in the United States is that of the President. Americans rarely become excited over the question whether their Congress shall be Republican or Democratic.

Keystone

David I. Walsh, a Wet, Senator-Elect, of Massachusetts

On November 2 forty-seven out of the forty-eight States chose all their Representatives in Congress. The one State not voting, Maine, had chosen its Representatives on September 13. As a result of the election on Tuesday of last week the House of Representatives remained definitely Republican.

Keystone

Robert F. Wagner, a Wet, Senator-Elect, of New York

Whether the Senate would be organized by the Republicans or Democrats was still in doubt twenty-four hours after the ballots had been cast. Every two years a third of the Senators reach the end of their terms. Consequently, as each State has two Senators, two-thirds of the States—that is, thirty-two—normally choose Senators in each biennial election. This year because of vacancies, one State not normally voting this year, Massachusetts, chose a Senator for a short term, and two States, Indiana and Iowa, chose two Senators each. On the day after election the Republicans seemed to have elected eighteen Senatorial candidates and the Democrats fourteen. The control of the Senate seemed to depend upon the outcome of the two States then in doubt—Nevada and Oregon. The control of the Senate, however, means virtually only the power to organize the committees. Party lines are so broken that legislation does not seem likely to be vitally affected whether the Senate is nominally Democratic or Republican.

The election of Walsh to the Senate in place of Butler in Massachusetts displaces the President's right-hand man, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The election of Wagner in place of Wadsworth in New York displaces the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and brings to the Senate a Tammany man long an associate of Governor Smith in the New York Legislature and in State politics. It also means a revolt against the management of the Republican Party in the State. The election of Watson and Robinson in Indiana means the defeat of a bi-partisan protest against a scandal in Republican politics in Indiana in which the Ku Klux Klan was involved. The election of Gooding in Idaho was in spite of the division of the Republican voters by the candidacy of a Progressive who incidentally was opposed to the attempt of Idaho to grab a part of Yellowstone National Park for an irrigation reservoir. The election of Smith in Illinois ends for this year the attempt of Brennan, the Democratic machine leader, to win a

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Underwood & Underwood

Charles C. Young, of California, a Progressive and a Dry, Elected Governor

Senatorial seat and indicates that the protest against the campaign contributions of a traction leader to Smith's funds in the primary was not strong enough to overcome the strength of the Republican Party organization. On the whole, the Senatorial elections, which incidentally bring Vare of Pennsylvania into the Senate among others, do not raise the Senate's tone.

Governor Smith's Triumph

Of all the candidates for Governor elected in various States, Alfred E. Smith stands out because of his prominence as a Presidential candidate. This is the fifth time that he has been a candidate for Governor of New York and the fourth time that he has been elected. His personal popularity apparently was enhanced somewhat rather than injured by the attacks of his Republican opponent, Mr. Mills. That Governor Smith is a stanch Tammany man did not seem to weigh heavily even with "up-State" voters except to lead them to believe that Tammany itself had improved under his leadership. He has been a pronounced wet, perhaps the most vigorous and persuasive single force in leading voters of New York State to become dissatisfied with the Volstead Act. That he is experienced in the special administrative problems of New York State Government is unquestioned. By Constitutional amendment the State Government was recently simplified and reorganized. By Mr. Smith's re-election the work of putting that reconstruction into practical effect is intrusted to the Democratic Party of New York as dominated by Tammany Hall. Never before has the claim that Tammany has been reformed from within been put to such a test as that to which this vote of confidence in Governor Smith has subjected it. Undoubtedly Governor Smith's re-election has greatly enhanced his prestige as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1928.

The discussion of other elections we shall have to postpone until next week.

Referendums

The count on State referendums is always slower than the count on candidates. Next week The Outlook will be able to give a fuller report on the final results in the States which gave their voters an opportunity to express an opinion on the prohibition question.

It did not need a referendum to prove that the sentiment of New York State was against the present system of liquor control. Sentiment was indeed all that the voters in New York State could express, for the referendum submitted to them dealt with an impractical proposal and did not clearly offer a chance to vote in favor of the return of the saloon as an alternative to the present system. Undoubtedly almost all the voters who are in any way dissatisfied with the Volstead Act voted yes in the New York referendum. Undoubtedly many voters who do not want a return of the saloon either voted yes or did not vote at all. On the referendum vote alone the wets appear to have carried the State by three to one. If the drys were credited with the ballots of those who voted for Governor, but did not cast any vote in the referendum, the wets still carried the State by one and a half to one.

In Illinois a referendum similar in form to that in New York State was carried by the wets. A popular referendum in Nevada seems also to have been carried by a large wet majority. Missouri defeated a proposal to repeal all State enforcement measures. Montana has apparently voted to repeal its enforcement code. As we go to press the results of the Colorado referendum providing that intoxicating liquors may be manufactured if such manufacture does not conflict with the Federal statutes seems

International

Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, Chosen Senator Against a Wringing Wet

to be in doubt. The returns from California are still too incomplete to warrant a final conclusion as we go to press. Wisconsin has voted for 2.75 per cent beer to be sold under Government supervision and not consumed on the premises where sold.

In Massachusetts it is to be noted that Governor Alvan T. Fuller beat his Democratic opponent, Mr. Gaston, in a campaign in which Governor Fuller took the dry end of the fight.

Adv.

No one has ever summed up the place of advertising in our economic system and in our social life better than the President of the United States. Speaking before the Convention of Advertising Agencies in Washington recently, President Coolidge said:

> When we stop to consider the part which advertising plays in the modern life of production and trade, we see that basically it is that of education. It informs its readers of the existence and nature of commodities by explaining the advantages to be derived from their use and creates for them a wider demand. It makes new thoughts, new desires, and new actions. By changing the attitude of the mind it changes the material condition of the people.
>
> Somewhere I have seen ascribed to Abraham Lincoln the statement that "In this and like communities public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed; consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or

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pronounces decisions. He makes statutes or decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

Advertising creates and changes this foundation of all popular action, public sentiment, or public opinion. It is the most potent influence in adopting and changing the habits and modes of life, affecting what we eat, what we wear, and the work and play of the whole Nation. Formerly it was an axiom that competition was the life of trade. Under the methods of the present day it would seem to be more appropriate to say that advertising is the life of trade.

The President has tersely described the social and economic function of advertising.

American production continues to have profitable increase because Americans are constantly developing their desire for better and better standards of living. Advertising sends them on the search, not only for what is good, but what is best. It gives even those who are remote from city marts an opportunity to know of the latest developments in domestic science and in labor-saving utensils and tools. National advertising has resulted in changed standards of comfort and taste, and the balance is economically and socially upon the right side of the ledger.

"Tin-Clads"

ARE we risking the lives of our naval officers and men to no good end? Are we building for our Navy "suicide ships"? Are we planning to send into whatever future naval battle may occur thousands of men in ships-of-war without protection against the hammering that they would be sure to receive?

These are the questions raised in an article in the "Scientific American" for November by the British naval critic, Hector C. Bywater.

In the Washington Naval Conference of 1921–2 capital ships were in part defined as those of more than 10,000 tons and armed with guns larger than eight-inch caliber. Consequently, warships of 10,000 tons each having a main battery of eight-inch guns are permissible. The result is that all the treaty nations are building cruisers of that size. This is of a larger size than the average cruisers that were in existence before the treaty. The speed requirements for these new vessels call for space and weight for a large fuel supply and for accommodation of some 800 officers and men. There is left a very small margin for the weight of defensive armor and other protective devices. Powerful in attack, these so-called treaty cruisers are very vulnerable. They have been aptly called "tin-clads." "These ships," says this naval authority, "are simply speed machines, vulnerable to a degree unprecedented, and with the tactical advantage of powerful armament neutralized by inability to resist a single well-placed salvo."

Circumstances quite far removed from real naval needs have thus produced a type of cruiser that no naval authorities really want. "A fighting ship," as the author of this article says, "that cannot survive a reasonable share of punishment is not worth her cost."

We should like to know what those who are responsible for building these war-ships have to say in reply.

Seventy Lives a Day

ACCORDING to figures compiled by C. E. Robb, statistician of the National Safety Council, the daily total of deaths from automobile accidents throughout the country during the month of September averaged 70 per day, or at the rate of 25,500 per year. Seventy per cent of the victims were pedestrians run down by motorists. Of this percentage, 31.8 were children under fifteen years of age.

The problem of securing safety on the streets and highways in the United States has become one of the first magnitude. The motor is merciless in taking its terrible toll. The urging of more severe punishments for reckless driving does not provide a remedy. Prevention, not punishment, is the thing to be aimed at. How can we safeguard our people? The segregation of traffic, the better guarding of crossings, the providing of sidewalks along country roads, are all factors to be considered and put into effect. Surely American civilization is not going to surrender meekly to its self-created monster.

Weather Forecasts for Airmen

THAT weather conditions cannot be forecast with any considerable measure of accuracy for longer periods than twenty-four or thirty-six hours, the United States Weather Bureau has always maintained. That inaccuracies creep into the forecasts for those periods all of us know—and the Weather Bureau, of course, admits. Accuracy in forecasting is to be attained, apparently, only for still shorter periods. How short the periods must be does not yet appear. A layman might think that a period of two hours would certainly be short enough, but it is not, as a recent official "release" discloses. The "release" gives the news of the inauguration, under the Air Commerce Act, of forecasting for commercial aviation, and the following statements are made:

> If a pilot starts out on a two-hour flight and a report tells him as he leaves that the weather at his destination is good and that the outlook for the next two or three hours is favorable, he proceeds with a much greater degree of confidence than if he had no such information. Changes during a flight, even of that short duration, may and do occur, and it is planned ultimately to extend the weather reporting service to include special observations, when advisable, which will be sent to emergency landing-fields *en route*, equipped to set up warning signals, upon seeing which the pilot will either land or turn back.

Either land or turn back—possibly to find, if he lands, that the weather ahead cleared and that he might have proceeded in safety, or, if he turns back, that the weather behind became rough and that he will have a hard time returning to the point from which he started. There is no short enough period for absolute accuracy in weather forecasting. This is not said in the spirit, so frequently displayed, of ridiculing the Weather Bureau. It is meant merely to point the fact that forecasting must always be an uncertain science—"as uncertain as the weather"—and the further fact that the public should not expect the impossible of this newest feature of the weather reporting service. There will be air accidents due to weather conditions despite this service, even after the "ultimate" extension contemplated. But there can be no doubt that the number of air accidents due to weather conditions will be greatly reduced.

The new service has been inaugurated at seventeen places along the commercial airways, places selected by the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and Post Office as most important at present. It will be extended to all commercial airways on which flying is on a regular schedule. Information as to upper-air conditions, ascertained by means of

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"pilot" balloons, is exchanged among all the stations just before the hour when planes are to "take off," and pilots are able to determine, not merely whether it is safer to abandon or postpone flight, but the most favorable altitude for making flights.

A Word of Warning from San Francisco

A CONDITION has arisen in San Francisco which should be recognized as a warning in every State in the Union. For nearly six months now San Francisco and the whole Bay region have been in the throes of a labor war. Last April the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America issued a notice to its members in San Francisco requiring them to refuse to work with non-union men. As the employers refused to dismiss non-unionist employees, the union men came out on strike, and have remained out ever since. The situation, it will be remembered, was discussed editorially in The Outlook some months ago.

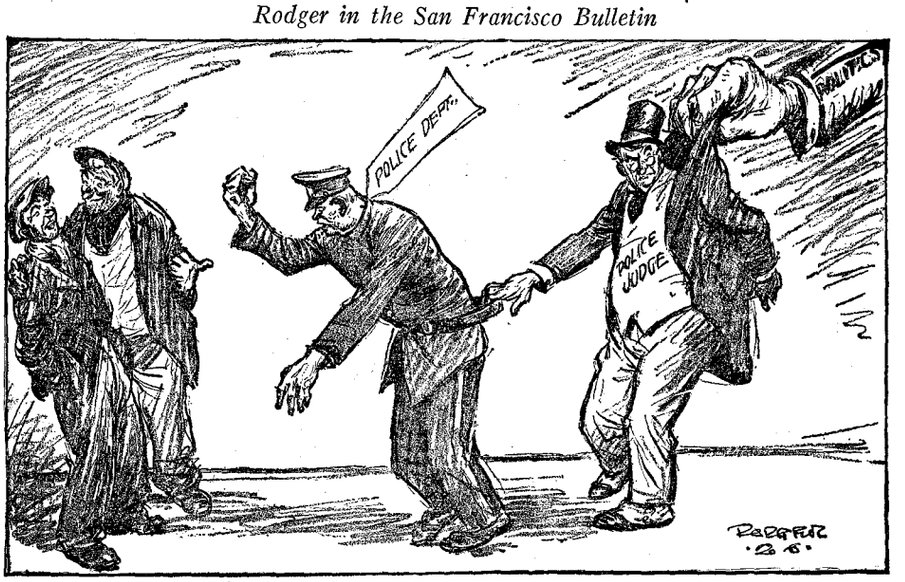
From the first the dispute was characterized by violence. The shooting, knifing, and slugging of non-union men by hired thugs have been almost a daily occurrence. From the first, too, the utmost dissatisfaction has been felt with the authorities for their laxity in dealing with the matter, and this dissatisfaction, according to our Pacific coast correspondent, is rapidly developing into indignation as it is discovered that the laxity on the part of the authorities is due to the political influence of the unions, which control large numbers of votes and have made it clear that any severity would be met with reprisals at the polls in November.

So serious, indeed, has the situation become that a Citizens' Committee, along the lines of the old Vigilantes, has been formed to compel action. A recently issued statement embodying the views of the Committee puts the matter bluntly enough.

"It is the duty of the District Attorney," the statement declares, "to prepare the evidence fully and present it fearlessly. If the police fail to do their duty and make arrests, the District Attorney is in duty bound to let the public know specifically. If, further, the District Attorney fails to act efficiently and fearlessly, we look to our police judges to make this fact public and to use all the power of their office to secure action. Thus will the people know whether law and order are to be maintained in San Francisco or if every man must of necessity be his own agent of justice."

The danger to the administration of even-handed justice which lurks in the system of electing judges has always been apparent.

Rodger in the San Francisco Bulletin



The hand that rocks the city

California's Alien Land Law Upheld

IN dismissing the appeal of S. Nose, a Japanese of Los Angeles County who had been arrested and convicted for entering into a crop contract contrary to the law, the United States Supreme Court has again upheld California's Anti-Alien Land Law. The case had been pending since December, 1924. The attack made by Nose on the constitutionality of the Anti-Alien Land Law was recognized as a test case, not only in California, but throughout the country. The action of the Supreme Court is consequently expected to have far-reaching results.

The method of evasion adopted by Nose was a favorite one. He entered into a contract to work eight acres of land belonging to a man by the name of Bischoff, of Los Angeles County, and was to receive one hundred dollars a month and fifty per cent of the crop profits. As this practically amounted to the full return of the land, the case was a clear evasion. It was held to be so by the Supreme Court of California, but Nose appealed to the highest tribunal in the land. The Attorney-General of California contested the appeal, contending that the State law was a necessary part of the enforcement of the State enactments against aliens owning land. This view was upheld by the Supreme Court when the Chief Justice ordered the appeal dismissed.

Italy's "Man of Destiny"

WHEN the bullet of a would-be assassin ripped through the breast of his coat without scratching him, in the midst of a celebration at Bologna of the fourth anniversary of Fascism, Mussolini undoubtedly seemed to his followers more than ever Italy's predestined leader and the bearer of a charmed life. What their devotion to him is and what mood he has aroused in Italy may be perceived from the fact that the crowd fell on Mussolini's assailant and stabbed and beat him to death. That was the sequel of the sixth attempt to kill the Fascist Dictator.

Mussolini has wrought Italy up to an unprecedented pitch of patriotic ardor. His message reviewing the work that the Fascist Government has accomplished, read at meetings throughout the country, was greeted with immense enthusiasm. It was the story of the imposition of executive government from Rome in place of the old parliamentary liberal régime which all good Fascists decry; of the organization of industrial syndicates which are supreme in the productive work of the nation; of the investigation of natural resources and the beginning of land reclamation projects such as the draining of the ancient Pontine marshes south of Rome; of the debt agreement with the United States and Great Britain and treaties with Jugoslavia, Rumania, Spain, and other countries. It re-

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Advice, and little medicine

(2 Henry IV, Act III, Scene 1)

Orr in the Hartford Courant

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright, 1926, by the Chicago Tribune

The American Sir Walter Raleigh courts favor abroad

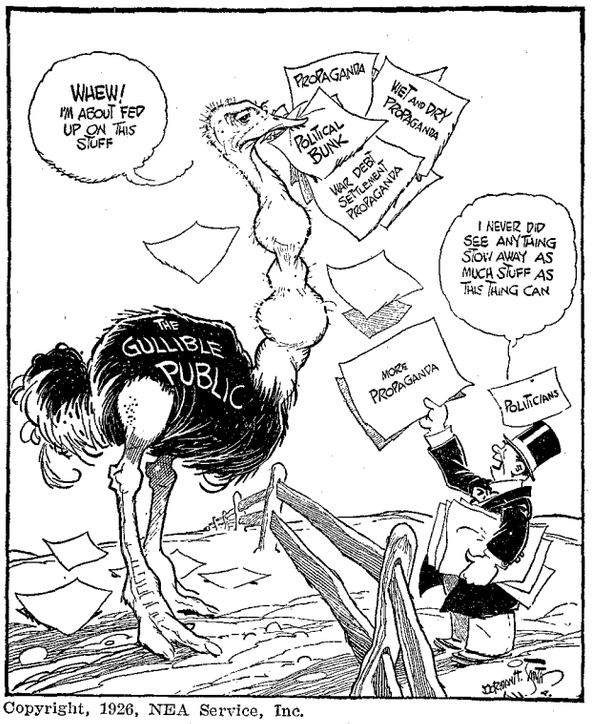
From Miss Carrie L. Gardner, Middletown, Conn.

Darling in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Lloyd George returns to political leadership

From P. P. Udre, Granite City, Ill.

Dorman H. Smith for NEA Service, Inc.


WHEW! I'M ABOUT FED UP ON THIS STUFF
PROPAGANDA
WET AND DRY PROPAGANDA
POLITICAL BUNK
WAR DEBT SETTLEMENT PROPAGANDA
I NEVER DID SEE ANYTHING SLOW AWAY AS MUCH STUFF AS THIS THING CAN
THE GULLIBLE PUBLIC
MORE PROPAGANDA
POLITICIANS

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Beginning to stick in our craw

Dorman H. Smith in the Elmira, New York, Star-Gazette

MILLIONS OF BALES OF SURPLUS COTTON
NOW THEN - HOW ABOUT JOINING ME IN A DEMAND FOR FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION AT THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS?
THE WESTERN FARMER
THE SOUTHERN FARMER

Ah—a recruit

From F. R. Price, Dundee, N. Y.

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viewed also the plans undertaken to enlarge and modernize the ports of Italy and the achievement of the Italian merchant marine in taking second place among European mercantile fleets. And in that section of the message there is special significance, for early in October Mussolini declared that Italy must expand her power on the sea. He made this pronouncement in the course of a lecture before foreign students at the inauguration of "the Foreigners' University" at Perugia, on the subject of "Ancient Rome on the Sea." Tracing the development of the Roman Empire, he drew a parallel with modern Italy leading to a conclusion of great import to the rest of the world.

Italy's progress under Fascism has been great. So was Germany's in the first part of this century. The Kaiser's phrase, "Our future lies on the sea," is still remembered. It led to a fatal rivalry with Great Britain. The spirit Mussolini has evoked in Italy can easily and suddenly be transformed into a spirit of aggression. It is a dangerous mood, and the eyes of other Powers will be on Italy until its meaning is clear.

Radicalism in Japan

A NEW political movement is afoot in Japan, with vitality seemingly sufficient to defy attempts to crush it. It is the endeavor to organize the coolie farmers and workers of the ancient Empire into an effective party.

Last year a so-called Farmer-Labor Party was dissolved by official order because of allegedly radical tendencies. Efforts followed this year to form a new succession party, but apparently without great success. But the new Japanese suffrage law, enfranchising great classes of subjects of the Mikado heretofore without votes, has furnished a practical incentive to ambitious leaders. The result is the announcement of a new agrarian party, the Nippon Nominto. Some 800 delegates, said to represent one hundred thousand tenants, landlords, and small farmers, took part in the meeting that launched the party. They intend to seek the support of the four million farmers of the nation, most of whom will be able to cast ballots for the first time under the franchise reform.

The platform of the party advocates a national monopoly of agricultural products, fertilizers, water power, hospitals and drugs, and insurance, and also administrative and tax reforms, new land laws, recognition of labor unions and the right to strike, collective bargaining for wage contracts, protection of women and children, and free primary education. Its thought is thus seen to approach closely to that of the British Labor Party.

Enough difficulties can be seen in the way of the new Japanese movement. Conflicting interests of landlords and tenants and competition of rival parties in the same field will cause it trouble. And new thought makes its way slowly in so old a social order. Yet this movement is recognized by the press in Japan as a sign of the times in Japanese politics, and to the Western world it is evidence of the new currents that are stirring in the feudalistic Orient.

Keystone

Eric Weiss (Houdini)

An American on China

A LAND without a real government, in the grip of unscrupulous military chieftains whose extortions and civil wars are wrecking its few railways and ruining much of its business—that is the picture Mr. Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, draws of China. Mr. Strawn was one of the delegates of the United States to the Chinese tariff conference and chairman of the international commission on extra-territorial jurisdiction in China. Consequently, he has had unusual opportunities to learn the condition of Chinese affairs.

On his return to the United States recently, after the fruitless break-up of the tariff conference, he spoke before the Chicago Association of Commerce. It was an impression of practically unrelieved gloom that he gave. He laid special emphasis on the deterioration of the railways in the present chaos in China, and predicted that unless conditions change it will not be long before the railways have to cease operations and the people will be compelled to go back to animal transport. Mr. Strawn attributed China's ills, not to the lack of tariff autonomy, the extra-territorial privileges of foreigners, the "unequal treaties" or the imperialism of alien Powers, against all of which the Chinese nationalists habitually complain. He attributed the plight of China instead to the inability of the Chinese to form and maintain a stable Government.

There is much force and truth in Mr. Strawn's argument. On the other hand, he did not estimate the effect of the game of politics which various Powers have played recklessly with China's military chieftains, using them against one another. This has contributed to Chinese disorganization. Nor did he estimate the strength of the democratic Kuomingtang movement from South China against the northern militarists, which General Feng Yu-hsiang and his Kuominchun armies from the north are now reported to be pushing south to join. Events are moving rapidly in China, and the present campaign may easily bring the foreign Powers face to face with a new situation completely altering the picture that Mr. Strawn has outlined. Whatever the outcome, there is nothing to do in China but watch and wait.

Houdini

A MAN of extraordinary parts was Eric Weiss, who died in Detroit on October 31, and who chose, for professional reasons, to call himself Harry Houdini. Few men led a more strenuous life than this marvelous mystifier. Born in Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1874, he made magic a science and did his stunts by sheer skill and strength of body. Besides being a public performer he was learned in many things, deep in the lore of the occult, a collector of unique items, and a companion of the

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intellectual, who could shine in high company.

Harry Houdini, however, was more than this. He was an exposer of fraud and a militant fighter against those who would traffic in the griefs and loves of mankind. He never attacked honest religious beliefs, but he made relentless warfare upon "fake mediums," and in that he did valiant public service. There was no trick offered by any medium which he could not only duplicate but better. The mysteries of the pseudo-occult were to him an open book, and he devoted a great deal of time to laying open the pages of this book for public inspection. It is not often that a man who was primarily a public entertainer, has had so great an opportunity to become a public benefactor.

"Just a Minute, Please"

THE Milwaukee "Journal" deserves the thanks of a great multitude of sufferers for drawing attention to a telephone evil which seems to be steadily on the increase. It is one which the unprincipled or thoughtless consistently practice and from which the principled and thoughtful consistently suffer.

The Milwaukee "Journal" puts the matter vividly: "Bill Jones," it says, "one of the busy men of the town, wants to communicate with John Smith. So Bill passes the word out to his clerk or stenographer. 'Get Smith on the line for me.' Smith's phone rings and he breaks off from his own work to answer, only to hear that sweet feminine voice with the familiar injunction, 'Just a minute, please;' telling him, in other words, to please contribute his own time while she gets her employer on the wire again. In due time the connection is made and Jones says his say. In making a call that was of his own initiative, he has saved thirty seconds by the simple expedient of making Smith lose thirty seconds."

Of course, there are occasions and circumstances in which such a practice is pardonable, but as a recognized procedure it is quite obviously impossible. The telephone companies are beginning to see that in the working of a system which has hidden sources of irritation all its own courtesy and consideration are first essentials. The great telephone-using public for its own protection would do well to follow the lead of the telephone companies.

Uncle Sam and John Bull

WHEREVER Uncle Sam turns in attending to his affairs around the world he meets John Bull. Whether it is in Latin America, where the Monroe Doctrine expresses American principles, or in the Far East, where the "Open Door" policy embodies American interests, the one other Power that the United States is certain to have to deal with—and usually the first—is Great Britain. In Europe, in the matter of debt settlements or the Dawes Plan for war reparations, it is the same, and so it is in the search for oil in the Near East or the development of trade in Africa or the demand for rubber from the East Indies.

In our activities abroad we come into contact with various other Powers—some in one field, some in another. But Great Britain is the only Power with which we find ourselves in contact in every single field of cardinal foreign policy or major commercial interest.

So it behooves Americans to follow developments in the British Empire closely and to have a thoroughly intelligent understanding of the course Great Britain is taking. The Imperial Conference, now in progress in London, is an important indication of the trend of events, and signs are not lacking that the Empire is experiencing a series of severe internal strains.

General Hertzog, the Nationalist Prime Minister of South Africa, started excited public discussions on the first day of the Conference. Instead of delivering the usual sort of formal speech of greeting, he alarmed the British members and the press by a frank statement of the aspirations of South Africa for a position of practical independence within the British Commonwealth of Nations. In the course of his address he said that South Africa desires, "in principle, unrestrained freedom of action to each individual member of the Commonwealth; in practice, consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible." This is a sufficiently far cry from the days when the Empire was dominated from London. And General Hertzog continued:

> I think that it will be generally admitted that the corner-stone of the Empire is the good will of those who compose it. Without that will the Empire must collapse. If, therefore, the Empire is to be maintained, if it is to flourish and fulfill that great task which we all hope it will achieve in the history of the world, we must see that the will to live in the Empire as a commonwealth of free nations will in the future, as it is to-day, be present and active with every one of its constituent elements. Whether at present all conditions are there to insure the permanency of that will, and therefore of the Empire, is the question which, I think, we should inquire into at this Conference. Speaking merely for South Africa, I think they are not. South Africa is anxious to possess that will equally with every other member of the Commonwealth, but that will can be assured for the future only if she can be made to feel implicit faith in her full and free nationhood upon a basis of equality with every other member of the Commonwealth.

Canada is not pressing for a declaration that the Dominions enjoy full nationhood, and her representatives have indignantly repudiated any idea of prospective annexation to the United States. But by her last general election she has established the principle that the King's Governor-General must give heed to suggestions from the Canadian Prime Minister in matters of Canadian policy. And, according to reports from London, she regards General Hertzog's declaration as a strong expression of what every Dominion is thinking. She is not prepared to support South Africa in any extreme measures, it is asserted, unless she is convinced that more reasonable ones have failed. Meanwhile, following the lead of Ireland, she is about to send an envoy of her own to Washington.

The success of the Irish Free State evidently has set a pace for the other dependent members of the British Commonwealth. And evidence that a new point of view is forcing itself upon the heads of the Government in London is contained in a declaration of Lord Birkenhead at a dinner at the Irish Club, to the effect that he does not see anything in the statement of General Hertzog which cannot be composed "within the limits of that freedom which is the very meaning and essence of Imperial relations." Lord Birkenhead also took occasion to predict a time when, on terms of absolute equality with England, Ireland would play its part as a great partner with England in the future of the British Empire. This, decidedly, is a new tone for London. Evidently,

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fundamental readjustment of relations must take place.

These indications of the way in which things are moving in the Imperial Conference are reasons for satisfaction to the United States. The frankness of discussion and the openness of mind of the home Government are favorable both to the continued unity of the British Commonwealth and to the development of a liberal spirit in the conduct of its affairs. The sentiment of loyalty among the Dominions is strong; and, moreover, the common anxiety over American trade competition which has been expressed at the Conference—even to the extent of attacks on American motion pictures because of their indirect advertising of American products—is another force to hold the British nations together. The existence of the British Empire is not a threat to the United States, and in many ways it is an advantage. America is at close grips with Great Britain at many points all over the world, and the competition is keen. But this need not mean enmity. The future depends upon the evolution of the Empire itself, and upon the intelligent attention which the thinking leaders of these kindred nations and of the United States give to the problems that we have in common.

Suicide in the Coal Mines

WE have heard a great deal recently concerning the desirability of "less Government in business," of fewer regulatory laws. Business and industry have proudly, if somewhat peevishly, proclaimed their ability and their willingness to regulate themselves. Most of us received this news as good news and were glad, but—

Eleven times during this calendar year the front-page headlines of the daily newspapers have screamed of coal-dust explosions in mines, of men blown to bits, of others suffocated in the fumes, of still others imprisoned behind rock slides deep in the workings to die slowly of starvation and foul air—the tragedy of Floyd Collins in the cave enacted wholesale and repeatedly. Two hundred and seventy-seven coal miners have died this year as the result of coal-dust explosions, practically all—if not all—of which could have been prevented.

The fact was established beyond question ten years ago that rock dust properly placed in mines will prevent explosion disasters. It may not prevent the initial small explosion, but it will prevent the larger consequent ones, the ones of real danger to lives and property. The United States Bureau of Mines, at great cost and as the result of patient labor extended over years of effort, worked out the details of this safety system and for a whole decade now has been trying to have it adopted in mines generally.

The technologist, the operator, the miner—all are agreed that rock-dusting practically insures safety. The general superintendent of one of the largest collieries in the United States is on record as saying, "Coal-dust explosions can be controlled and practically eliminated." An official of the United Mine Workers of America has said that "the major catastrophes" can be "entirely eliminated." A specialist of the Carnegie Institute of Technology has declared that "there is no apparent reason whatsoever for delaying the application of rock-dusting." Still coal-dust explosions continue at the appalling rate shown. In this important particular, with the means of regulation so easily at hand, the coal-mining industry has not regulated itself. This does not mean that some of the coal mines have not installed rock-dusting systems. They have; and the facts of one of the recent explosions show that the lives of hundreds of men were saved by it. But the adoption has not been general.

In the frequently repeated disputes between operators and miners the question of this safety measure has not been raised—at least, it has not been raised high enough to meet the public eye. The miners, whose lives depend upon it, demand higher wages, shorter hours, various things; but they have not loudly demanded that their wives and children be given this insurance against widowhood and orphanage. They probably could have won by the force of public opinion any one of their strikes on that issue.

Operators are culpable for their failure to install the safety system. Self-interest, if nothing else, should have led them to do it. The miners are culpable for not demanding audibly to the public that it be done. Self-protection certainly should have led them to that.

Now Government in business is not a good thing. We have, undoubtedly, too many regulatory laws. But are we to stand aside and permit an industry to continue "regulating" itself in any such deadly way as this? If the industry does not immediately demonstrate an intelligent self-interest, shall we not be forced by law to protect it against itself? Are the coal-mine operators as foolishly obdurate as the railroads were when Government had to force upon them automatic couplings, air brakes, and electric headlights? Can Government any longer withhold its hand in the hope that the coal industry will regulate itself?

Only the coal-mining industry can answer those questions. If the industry answers, it must answer by action, and that promptly.

Governing the Radio

ONE of the first matters to which, presumably, Congress will turn its attention when it meets early in December will be the enactment of a radio control law. Such a law should have been enacted at the last session. The radio industry has suffered, and the radio public has suffered more, from the failure of Congress to do what was required. The law, such as it is, under which radio business is now conducted was enacted fourteen years ago and is wholly inadequate to present-day needs.

Two radio bills have favorable legislative status. The Dill Bill was passed by the Senate at the last session, and is therefore still on the calendar, ready to be taken up when Congress meets. The White Bill has the same status, except that it was passed by the House and is still pending in the Senate.

In the opinion of The Outlook, the Dill Bill should be discarded without further consideration and the White Bill should be promptly enacted into law practically as it stands. Heavy pressure is being brought to bear for amendments to the White Bill, but the amendments proposed do not appear to have considerable merit.

The Dill Bill should not become law, because it is a bureaucratic measure. It would set up a commission of five members, independent of any executive department. Each commissioner would receive a salary of $10,000 a year and numerous clerks and secretaries would receive from $3,600 to $5,000 a year. It is claimed that the cost of this organization would not exceed $125,000 a year.

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The cost would not, in fact, exceed that figure for the first year or two, but the history of independent commissions in Washington is that they grow like snowballs rolled down-hill.

No commission of full-time men is needed for the control of radio. The work of supervising radio should remain, where it has always been, in the Department of Commerce. There should be a sort of board of appeal of radio specialists, working when their services are required and receiving pay only for the time they work.

The White Bill provides for just these things. It leaves radio in the Department of Commerce, but confers the necessary authority upon that Department. It provides for an appellate commission, to meet on call. The cost of radio control under the White Bill could not exceed $15,000 a year and it does not create the menace of a new bureaucracy.

The radio industry, or a part of it, is making diligent effort to secure an addition to the White Bill which would give existing stations preference over new stations in regard to wave-length assignments and "time on the air." We feel at liberty to speak freely on this point, since we have received a circular letter, evidently designed primarily for those having a business interest in radio, but sent also to the press. It is on the stationery of "Radio Retailing," a radio magazine, and is signed by O. H. Caldwell, the editor. It carries this footnote: "To arouse the greatest possible interest in this situation without delay, you are urged and welcome to quote, reprint, or broadcast this information or any part of it—as an authoritative statement by yourself, your company, myself, or 'Radio Retailing.'"

The letter points out, among objections to the Dill Bill, this: "Established and familiar broadcast stations . . . will have no more standing in applying for licenses and time on the air than the newest and tawdriest publicity-seeking stations." Turning to the other bill, it says: "On the other hand, the White Bill . . . is equally faulty as it now stands in not providing any legal basis on which selection of broadcasting stations can be made in the interest of the listening public. This problem of scheduling some 1,000 applicants for 89 available channels can be solved, as we see it, only by having the law recognize the 'priority' of those stations which have been serving the public prior to some past date, such as July 1, 1926." Those who receive the letter are asked to urge this upon their Congressmen and Senators.

Undoubtedly, the apportionment of wave-lengths among so many applicants will be extremely difficult. But, if the law is to provide a basis of discrimination, it should be something better than the mere fact of existence. A new station is not necessarily more "tawdry" or more "publicity-seeking" than an old one. Some of the new stations would serve a useful purpose. Some of the old ones, unfortunately, do not. Broadcasting as a whole has not so commended itself that we should wish to keep it as it is merely because it is. Unless better things are to come of broadcasting than many of those that have come of it, broadcasting is destined to be a delusion and a snare.

There ought to be a basis of selection for the stations that are to be given wave-lengths and "time on the air." That basis was laid down at the radio conference held, at the call of Secretary Hoover, in Washington last November. It was not prior existence. It was service to the public. If it is desired to put that in the White Bill, very well. But it were perhaps better left, as the White Bill leaves it, to the discretion of the supervising officials in the Department of Commerce, with appeals lying to the Commission to be appointed by the President.

"To the Looters of Yellowstone Park, Hands Off!"

An Editorial from the Laramie, Wyoming, "Republican-Boomerang" of October 23, 1926

HURRAH for The Outlook! The editor has on his desk its issue of October 20, the cover of which carries a cut of a map of a portion of the Yellowstone National Park, and in red lines the significant words, "Looting the Yellowstone," and an article in this issue also carries the arresting title at the head of this editorial. Its first sentence is "Idaho is trying to loot the Yellowstone National Park."

It is the story of Jackson Lake over again. To raise a few thousand acres of potatoes, Jackson Lake, which, as Struthers Burt has well pointed out, is the Lake Geneva of America, was sacrificed and its beauty despoiled forever. As one of the Governors said on the recent gubernatorial trip, that action "was a slap in the face of the Almighty." Lest we be misunderstood, let us say that we believe profoundly in the storage of water and of its widest use for power and irrigation purposes, yet, we just as strongly do not believe in the destruction of the most beautiful things in nature to promote such ends. Our contention is, and always has been, that this question should be studied in its broadest aspects. We believe as truly as we believe anything that the beauties, not alone of the Yellowstone National Park, but of the Tetons and their surrounding territory, belong to the people of the entire United States, as well as to the people of Wyoming. We believe that their beauty is an asset as beauty, greater than any utilitarian purpose to which their lakes and streams could be put. Without doubt, Yellowstone Lake and the great river that issues from it and its two majestic falls could furnish electric power to light all of Montana and Wyoming, but to commercialize them for such purposes, in our opinion, would be the worst form of desecration.

Now, says The Outlook, "the political power of Idaho is bringing pressure upon Congress to give special interests eight thousand acres of Park land for a storage reservoir." This land, by the way, is mostly in Wyoming and, as a consequence, the State of Wyoming has a primary interest in it. Do not the people of Wyoming feel that the Yellowstone Park is one of the greatest assets of the State of Wyoming? Would it not,

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in their opinion, be a profound mistake, not alone from the standpoint of sentiment and beauty but from purely commercial considerations, to allow this superb section of our State to be ruined for the sake of some "special interests"?

The Outlook makes strong argument against this campaign to loot. It shows that Idaho is not impoverished, and on that ground has no right to ask for such appropriations. But over and above all, as it seems to us, every acre of that Park, every one of its streams and lakes and mountains, every bit of its natural beauty is a part of the heritage of every man, woman, and child of this whole broad Nation. To loot it therefore, in the way these special interests of Idaho would suggest, would constitute a most flagrant violation of the rights of the many for the privileges of the few. In our opinion, there could not be a worse case of "special interests" or of unjust discrimination.

As The Outlook well says, "the people of the Nation should rouse themselves and say to Idaho, 'Hands Off!'" And as a Wyoming paper viewing this from the highest Wyoming standpoint, we can heartily say "Amen" to this statement. Certainly the interests of the State of Wyoming are only preserved by maintaining Yellowstone Park in its integrity.

A Lunch at Thoiry

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

ARISTIDE BRIAND likes what I would call out-of-doors politics —free from the madding crowd.

Pursuant to this tendency, he is bringing into public notice some little places hitherto not at all well known, like Versoix, Ascona, Thoiry. Even Locarno, up to last October, had only a very restricted reputation. Suddenly, and primarily due to M. Briand, it became for the nonce a world capital.

The preceding June the French Foreign Minister had induced the British Foreign Minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain, to escape with him down the lake, from the League of Nations Council at Geneva, to Versoix, some ten miles away. There, quietly and without interruption, the two developed the plan that was to result in the Locarno Conference.

Later, namely, just a year ago, M. Briand got Dr. Luther, then the German Chancellor, to drive over the peninsula from Locarno to a little rustic hotel, the Albergo Elvezia, at the fishing village of Ascona, also on Lake Maggiore, but looking south, not east. The result of their conversation was the Locarno agreement.

And now this hospitable host has taken another German statesman—this time Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister—to the tiny Hotel Léger (famous for its trout and partridge) at Thoiry, also about ten miles from Geneva (and not on the lake, but at the foot of the Jura Mountain Range), for lunch and a four-hour leisurely talk.

NOR have these been the only little parties arranged by Aristide Briand. He has a positive genius for them. The more private they are, the greater seems their public repercussion. Indeed, it is increasingly impressive. Not yet, I fancy, have people fully grasped the significance and potentiality of the Locarno plan, of its execution, and now of the proposed Franco-German *entente*.

Some days before the Thoiry interview an authority informed me as to what subjects Briand and Stresemann had already agreed upon as agenda for their forthcoming conference, and he outlined the expected offers on either side. So I was not surprised at the accent on the last word of the account given by Madame of the Hotel Léger. According to her, the German Minister, though the French Minister's guest, offered to pay the bill. "Ah, no," protested Briand. "For the repast it is I who pay. As for you, you will pay in reparations."

And so it is. As a result of the war some of the reparations due from the vanquished to the victors are a charge on German transportation and industry. Under the Dawes Plan, two categories of these obligations may be issued: (1) those of the railways, up to eleven billion gold marks, and (2) those of the industries, up to five billions, a total of sixteen billion marks, or four billion dollars. This total has been reached and the securities deposited with the Dawes trustees.

If transportation fees and taxes are capitalized, the Allies, it seems, may issue additional bonds, but they have not yet availed themselves of this privilege.

M. Briand wants to save the franc. Hence he wants Germany to send more money to France than at present. To this end he would offer every inducement consonant with equity.

TRYING to meet his French colleague on a common ground, Dr. Stresemann proposes, it is said, that the additional obligations be issued and "commercialized" (that is to say, placed with bankers on the international market), and offers to facilitate the flotation. As to the amount of bonds to be issued, Herr Stresemann's suggestion, as reported, was not far from two billion gold marks. By the Spa partition agreement of 1920, France would receive fifty-two per cent of the result. As to the rate, the nominal railway interest of five per cent mentioned is not high enough unless offset by an issue price proportionately below par. Just the same, the offer forms an interesting beginning to a possible Franco-German *entente*. As to France in particular, though Premier Poincaré is trying to effect an independent currency stabilization, the German suggestion would, by so much, help to save the franc.

The other interested Powers, the United States included, are, of course, entitled to their say as to whether these extra obligations should be issued and commercialized. As to the attitude of our own Government concerning commercialization, three questions arise:

1. Would it buy the bonds? No; not unless the unexpected happens.

2. Would it approve or even permit their quotation? Hardly, unless agreement had been reached on the French war debt to America.

3. Supposing permission to float finally given, would not men begin to feel that, in case of German failure to pay, our Government might step in as a kind of international sheriff?

On the political side, France needs German backing, especially in the direction of Poland. This, and financial backing assured from Germany, what will be the French attitude towards the offset desired by the people beyond the Rhine?

The Versailles Treaty permits the evacuation of Rhenish territory before the time limit, if Germany has fulfilled all her promises. According to recent

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reports, however, she has not, it would seem, scrupulously executed all the details of every disarmament engagement, and the disquieting rumors as to the Kaiser's return assuredly do not help matters. On the other hand, General von Seeckt's resignation indicates that republican rule has now really the upper hand in Germany; in any case, there is the impressive spectacle of Germany's faithful fulfillment of the Dawes Plan.

HENCE Dr. Stresemann's specific demand is understood to be a French agreement as to:

Immediate cessation of interallied military control.

Earlier evacuation of the Rhine and Saar regions.

Repurchase of the Saar mines.

Attribution by the League of Nations of one or more colonial mandates.

According to my informant, who, I believe, knows what he is talking about, it seems that Dr. Stresemann got going pretty strong in his demands. Not being exactly turned down on three of them, he was proceeding rapidly to a fourth. The companionable but capable Briand stopped him short, saying: "Do not be a hog, Stresemann. You have already got more than you expected."

Paris, October 11, 1926.

Cedars

By DIXON MERRITT

JOHN STAYHOME sat late, in the light of the harvest moon. Nine o'clock had gone and the half-hour had followed it before he knocked the ashes from his pipe and "rimmed out" the bowl with his knife blade. But some time earlier he had laid the curve-stemmed one aside and filled the one with a long, straight, slender stem.

If any one had been by who knew the nature of the man, that one would have understood that John Stayhome, as he sat silent, had passed from a troubled to a tranquil mood. The light of the year's best moon would not have revealed the change in his face, nor would sunlight, nor searchlight. Genuinely reticent, he does not blab his secrets in gesture or twist of facial muscle. Perhaps he does not himself realize that the curve-stemmed pipe is companion of stress and unease, the straight-stemmed one of a mind at peace.

WHEN he came from the fields that evening, John Stayhome faced the necessity of making decisions—two at once. The season's work was done—done, that is, so far as he could influence it for good or poor results. What remained for him was to gather in and garner that which his work had won and to plan before this year's crops were out of the field the crops of another year. That decision must every farmer face as the fall draws on, but John Stayhome faced a sterner one, too.

The old roof had been leaking—only a little in steady, soaking rains, but like a sieve in quick downpours before wood fibers had time to swell. Ever since early spring it had been apparent that a new roof must be put on. But John Stayhome, dreading it, was glad of being too busy to begin. "When the crops are finished," he would say whenever the thought recurred to him.

And now the crops were finished. To live longer under a leaky roof would be to confess slovenliness to himself. The thing must be done.

HOW old was the roof? It seemed as old as any roof could be when John Stayhome was a boy and slept in the attic room in a bed whose sawed-down posts touched the shingles on the side nearer the wall. The snow, when it was fine and dry, used to sift through. He and Bob in one low bed and Tom and Joe in the other—one bedful used to be jealous of the other bedful if it had more snow on its blue-and-white coverlet in the morning.

How old? John Stayhome's grandfather rived the shingles with frow and mallet and shaved them smooth with a draw-knife—rived them from the choice of clear, straight virgin cedar in the Long Lot before the cedar was picked and culled and nothing left that the lumberman would have.

If there could be a new roof like the old—

But John Stayhome, in his boyhood, saw nearly the last of the virgin cedar go. He remembered the forests—straight, furry boles, clear fifty feet to the first limb, standing so thick that patches of sunlight hardly filtered through. He remembered the majestic green sweep, in winter, of the cedars along the slope of the distant hills. He remembered the masses of pale-blue berries, their abiding glory of the winter, snow-time larder of birds, and the saffron plumes that flamed out following a soft summer shower till the towering giants seemed in luxuriant bloom. But most clearly he remembered the groaning wagons that bore the giant trunks away.

He was a schoolboy then. Up the hill by the schoolhouse labored great teams of six and eight horses, each team hauling but a single trunk—fifty, sixty, seventy feet long. He remembered one that the men said was ninety feet long. And he seemed to remember hearing some one say that it won a medal at a world's fair—the longest log on earth. But, even so, it was only a little longer than thousands of others. And those giants—so numerous had they been—departed from the land that nurtured them and nobody gave their going a serious thought.

Then, too late, came the realization that the cedar was gone. The lumbermen, never to be satisfied, turned to old fences of cedar rails and to the logs of old houses—to what, a century before, the pioneers hewed or split from the forest. The world must have cedar for pencils and pails and chests—must have it, that is, until the last old scrap is gone. No new cedar for such purposes grows. The gnarled little knotty trees are cut when they are big enough to make fence posts, when there is not enough red at the heart to make a churn-dasher. Only—yes, back there in the Long Lot, John Stayhome's father left the new growth where his father had cut the old for the making of this house, and John had withheld his ax blade from those trees all his life. In another generation—

JOHN STAYHOME pulled in short, quick puffs at the curve-stemmed pipe. His heart was as near to bitterness as it ever comes. There was to be, for him, no other generation. Too loaded in his youth with cares and duties to take a wife—

Then the orchestra of the night began to play.

Unlike the blaring brasses of the day, those instruments that play the harmonies of the night—all reeds and fine-toned strings—try to play such music as cannot be heard, search ceaselessly for such sounds as leave the conscious ear unmoved but reach, somehow, that

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vaguer, bigger thing in man, a sense that science has never named or found the organ of.

The breeze whispered itself into silence. The leaves sighed and went to sleep. A lone little owl, far back in the bank of blackness along the hillside, trilled the last low stave of his plaintive call. Innumerable crickets by innumerable stems of late-growing grasses paused in the middle of a note. The rustle of the dry corn blades faded, silkenly, away. No merest mist of sound remained.

The orchestra of the night had attained the symphony of silence, that majesty of mystery, rarely reached, which small souls cannot bear, which somehow oppresses and smothers them. Even calm souls that do not need the din of day might not bear it long, for sound and motion cease to be and only sight, subdued and tempered, filtered through darkness and refined, remains.

The full moon hung against a curtain of blue, unspeakably dark and deep. But for that, the sky, clear, starless, was as devoid of things to see as the earth of things to hear.

One long bar of cloud, black-bottomed, white above, came over the peaks of the distant hills below the moon. Beneath it the near ridges were smoothed out, the low places filled full of moonbeams mixed with shadows. The depth and mystery of the forests of old cedar was upon them again.

From somewhere—from anywhere, far away—floated the sound of a cock's crow. Down among the ironweeds by the brook bank a sheep stirred and a little bell tinkled twice. The crickets innumerable finished the suspended note. The spell was broken.

John Stayhome reached for the straight-stemmed pipe.

WHAT matter what kind of roof? Three generations are as a day when they are done. What matter if the cedars are gnarled and dwarfed? Hidden away in the heart of the blue berries is the dream and the destiny of great trunks. The hills and the hollows abide. The destructive hand of man is not immortal. Some time—what matter when?—the cedars must increase and grow great again upon their old hills.

What matter if John Stayhome leave no seed? He has labored in his day to make the tradition by which other generations of men will live with the cedars.

Judging Judges

By EUGENE THACKREY

IMPEACHMENT—highest, rarest, and most cumbersome form of judicial procedure—was born unlucky.

Thirteen titled men were beheaded at its inception six hundred years ago after a brief hearing before an English king who made this judicial innovation in justification of a wide sweep of his mailed fist.

But the hard-luck wreath must go to the baron who led the thirteen accused of treachery. And it must be a wreath. For four years after he lost his head by means of a crude cleaver Parliament declared him guiltless. Justice came into its own—as a mere aftermath.

Now, with centuries of Old World grotesqueries and less than a dozen Federal cases in this country to guide them, 96 men, constituting our highest jury, are ready to judge a judge. On November 10 the United States Senate will convene as a court of impeachment for the trial of George W. English, Judge of the Eastern District of Illinois, on charges of "high misdemeanors in office."

For once the Senate will have an absolute gag rule. They are a jury, already sworn in as such. They must sit and listen. Nine members of the House of Representatives, which as a body constitutes our most formidable grand jury, will prosecute the case as "managers," asking the jurist's removal from office on charges drawn up after an investigation of fourteen months.

Judge English has been impeached by the House. But impeachment carries no judgment. It corresponds to indictment.

The indictment charges usurpation of authority over State officials, growing out of a charge from the bench to sheriffs that they didn't have enough "guts" in handling a strike situation and troubles arising from bloodshed at Herrin. The defendant is accused of using profanity in and out of the court-room, of showing favoritism in appointment of one man as sole referee in bankruptcy cases, of keeping bankruptcy funds in one bank and obtaining personal loans and a position for his son at that bank, of tyrannous conduct against attorneys, of "oppressive measures bringing the court into disrepute."

Of the twenty-eight counts in the five articles of impeachment some transcend the province of the Supreme Court and others are beneath the scope of the merest magistrate. Most of the accusations are for offenses not indictable in courts. Stress will be laid chiefly on an attempt to show that "a course of conduct" warrants removal from office. No crime is charged.

But impeachment is the only check-up democracy offers on appointments for life, which are contingent upon "good behavior."

Yet it takes the entire Congress months to sift the facts in a single case, with no hint of crime involved. Representative Harry Hawes, of Missouri, who introduced the resolution calling for investigation of Judge English, thus described the situation, during debate in the House:

"A judge may be an honest man, he may be an able man, but if he appeared in the court-room arrayed in the garments of a clown and did things that brought the court into contempt, if outside the court he was a drunkard, if outside of the court his language was that of the barroom, and if outside of the court his conduct was such as to besmirch the court and put the administration of justice into danger, this remedy of impeachment would be the only one to remove him from office."

THE first Federal official in the United States found guilty of impeachment charges more than a century ago was convicted for "drunkenness and profanity on the bench and decisions contrary to law." This judge, John Pickering, of the New Hampshire District, was removed from office in 1804, after a trial which lasted more than a year. The charges of objectionable personal conduct seem to have had more weight than his alleged subversion of the law. The power of publicity was felt strongly, and no notoriety was desired for the struggling judicial system.

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Created in expediency as a last resort in self-justification of an illegal procedure, this peak of judicial omnipotence continued for five hundred years in England to be a large weapon in the judicial arsenal, seldom used. It fell into disuse from the reign of Edward IV to Elizabeth, chiefly because the Tudor princes preferred bills of attainder and "pains and penalties" to accomplish their ends by short shrift rather than long weaving. It was revived under James I as a powerful weapon of Parliamentary resistance to the Crown.

The House of Lords had even less power than the United States Senate, and so remains in a more restricted sphere to this day. After the Commons had presented the charges of impeachment, the Lords heard the evidence and passed an opinion as to guilt or innocence, each Lord rising in his place and giving his verdict as his name was called. But no penalty could be imposed except upon recommendation by the Commons. Later, with an increasing scope of the Crown's sway, impeachment was shorn of its finality of judgment by a rule giving the Crown authority to pardon.

IMPEACHMENT remains legally unassailable in this country. Except for a few certain crimes against the United States, its judgments are the only ones not subject to pardon by an executive authority. With the President himself impeachable, it would hardly be logical in the judicial scheme to make such decisions mere temporary gestures.

In fact, consideration of impeachment played a large part in the drafting of our Constitution. The status of the Presidential office is a result of compromise after a bitter fight, with the question of impeachment a deciding factor in determination upon a four-year term rather than seven.

Proposals for a Presidential tenure of seven years were defeated chiefly because their proponents would not accept impeachment, which was offered by short-term advocates as a compromise to offer a check by the people on what they feared might afford an opportunity for recurrence of the autocratic rule from which they so recently had escaped and which they most assiduously were trying to avoid. But there was no compromise, and with the delegates to the Constitutional Convention daily rearing more bulwarks against possible one-man domination in government, it was finally agreed that the term should be four years, with the President subject to impeachment at any time.

Gouveneur Morris indorsed a four-year term with the Cabinet impeachable but the President immune. Franklin, Madison, Gerry, Randolph, and Hamilton in long discussions recorded in minutes of the Convention weighed the question as an extraordinary and dangerous function of government. Gunning Bradford, Jr., of Delaware, opposed a seven-year term with impeachment on the grounds that impeachment was no cure for executive ills, as it would reach misfeasance only, and not incapacity. He was right.

In England impeachment has been used to reach virtually anything desired by the King, but outside the royal prerogatives and sway of supporting powers.

In the last few centuries impeachment has been used in that country to accomplish banishment of an Archbishop of Canterbury for treason, deposition of a king, conviction of a lord chancellor on a charge of international match-making for royalty, banishment of several High Church officials for "popery," "about face" impeachment of accuser by a victim who returned to power, and acquittal of Warren Hastings after a trial lasting seven years. During the Hastings trial, 1788–95, it was necessary for Parliament to pass a law to the effect that recesses or adjournments could not affect the continuous procedure of the case.

IN the nine impeachment trials brought before the Senate prior to the English case all but one, that of President Andrew Johnson, carried the blanket charge of "high crimes and misdemeanors in office." In the Johnson indictment, as in that of Judge English, the charge of crime was omitted.

The Senate acquitted Johnson by one vote after a three months' trial on charges growing out of reconstruction administration in the South. Thus a President narrowly escaped removal from office with a majority of the Senate in favor of such action, but failing to muster the necessary two-thirds for conviction. The House can prefer impeachment charges by a majority vote.

But the armor of impeachment, closely knitted as it is in this country, is not invulnerable. Four judges impeached by the House have averted trial by the Senate by resigning from office. Prosecution has been dropped on the grounds of "no jurisdiction."

Although some lawyers consider this still a debatable point, no test has been made of whether a man impeached in office can be tried after resigning from that office. Evidence and precedent indicate it is settled. The only penalty the Senate can impose upon conviction is removal from office and denial of the privilege of holding any Federal office in the future. Thus it would seem the only end to be achieved in bringing a resigned official to trial would be to prevent him from holding office in the future. If the office is elective, future action would be in accord with a decision of the majority; if appointive, it is unlikely a high executive would brave public sentiment to the extent of reappointment with impeachment charges unverified by trial.

Precedent in this matter got off to a flying start in the first impeachment trial, during Washington's second Administration. William Blount, Senator from Tennessee, resigned office in January, 1799, after his trial had been in progress nearly a month. Charges were dismissed "for want of jurisdiction." Such has been the procedure ever since in instances of resignation, although no other accused official has resigned after his trial was begun.

THIS judicial Juggernaut is of such immensity and rarity that Congress is greatly inconvenienced in being forced from its routine paths into a procedure without the pale of experience of all its members except a few scattered veterans. The nearest precedent now is the trial of Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of the United States Commerce Court, who was removed from office in 1913.

Indeed, the presentation of data in pleas for impeachment of Judge English at the last session reached such a point that when members objected to the language used on the floor in pressing the charge of profanity, Representative Connally, of Texas, declared that visitors to the galleries of Congress "come here at their own risk."

The English case has been in development more than twenty-one months before being brought to trial. Date for the trial was set to allow for the fall political campaigns, but forcing Senators to scurry back immediately after the elections to sit for the trial. If history gives an accurate forecast, it is unlikely a decision will be reached in the four weeks before the short session of Congress is due to convene. The nine trials before the Senate have averaged nearly five months in duration.

But Federal officials are deeply concerned with charges against a fellow public servant. With no suggestion of crime, nearly two years have been spent

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in preparing for a trial to determine if the judicial ermine has been soiled.

It is a slow process, but, as Viscount Bryce said:

"Impeachment is the heaviest artillery in the Congressional arsenal, but because it is so heavy it is unfit for ordinary use. It is like a one-hundred-ton gun which needs complex machinery to bring it into position, an enormous charge of powder to fire it, and a large mark to aim at." A small group of men must pass upon the fitness of a man whose appointment bore their approval. They must judge their judge.

Where Does Japan Stand in the Air?

The Story of Aviation in Japan and of the Three Winged Gods Who Came Out of the North

By ADACHI KINNOSUKE

THE air forces of Nippon are definitely out of their nursery now. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about it all is the short time they took in getting out of it. They were actually in their swaddling clothes in 1918—even after the World War. It is true that Japan, just before the close of the Great War, sent her aviation mission, composed of twenty-two officers, to the Italian front. It was a pretty gesture—but not much more. The titanic struggle for the supremacy of the air by the great fighting Powers in Europe impressed our army and navy men profoundly, of course. They watched it with sadly mixed emotions. As in so many other older countries, both our army and navy had long since turned into a pretty stiff-jointed tradition. Can it be that the army and navy they had so heroically and devotedly nursed and perfected through so many trying days of their lives are now a collection of mere shadowy regrets of past and passing fashions in fighting machines? Utterly unthinkable, that. But there it was—the magic winged angel of destruction—right in front of their noses. They could have played the ostrich; but they had entirely too much sense to find peace of conscience in that ancient method. So they were thoroughly unhappy over the situation. In the end, they gave way, because they had to.

So the Japanese army asked the French to come and teach its fliers. In February, 1919, the French mission under Colonel Faure, composed of some sixty flying officers and engineers and mechanics, most of whom with distinguished records in the World War, came to Japan to train our army in the new art of mastering the air. It put in two exceedingly busy years at the job. I am indulging in no polite rhetoric when I say that these French fliers laid the foundation of the military aviation of Japan in those two years. And mark the historic fact—it was barely half a dozen years ago that they toiled at the foundation work of building up the air service of our army.

The French aviation mission to train our army fliers was followed by the British mission, made up of some forty officers and engineers under Colonel Semphill, almost all of whom had seen active service in the Royal Naval Air Service in the World War. The British mission stayed about three years and trained our naval fliers at the Naval Air Station of Kusumigaura, on the lagoon of the same name, about forty miles from Tokyo, the most extensive as well as the best-equipped airport, not only in Nippon, but in the whole of the Far East—its aerodrome built on a plateau and its flying field covering more than 700 acres, and an additional 700 acres being fast developed to meet the increasing demands for space.

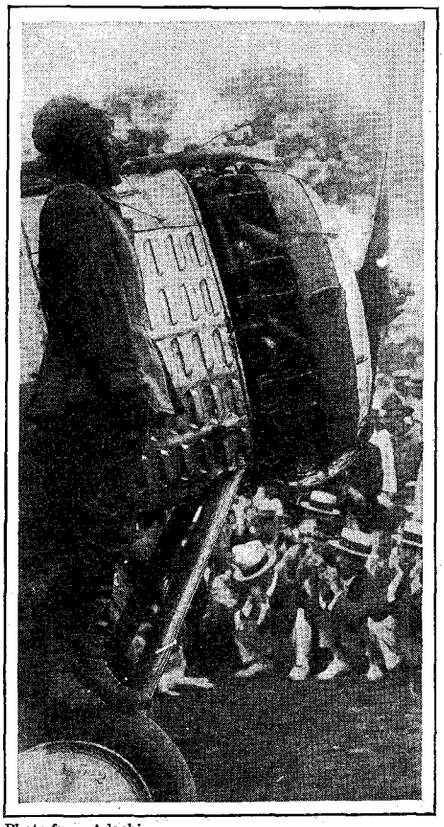

Photo from Adachi

Lieutenant Noguchi explaining the details of his plane and some of the essentials of air navigation to the Young Men's Training Committee

The work of these two missions, the French and the British, marked the real beginning of military and naval aviation in Nippon.

Nearly a decade before the coming of these foreign instructors, on December 14, 1910, Captain K. Hino, of the Japanese army, flew over the Yoyogi Review Ground in Tokyo in an airplane—a Hans Grade monoplane. That was the first time a heavier-than-air machine winnowed the sky of Nippon, the very first.

Shortly before that a civilian student of aeronautics and a builder of an airship called Yamada had succeeded in negotiating a short distance near Tokyo in the first made-in-Japan dirigible of his own manufacture.

In 1911 two army officers trained abroad came home, and in the following year two more. These were followed by three more men in 1913. These early Japanese fliers were trained either in the United States or in France. And our people saw them in flight.

But the first dramatic gesture in the air to which Nippon thrilled came from an American bird man—"Bud" Mars. He gave many exhibitions of his flying stunts—"fancy flying," it was called then—in Tokyo and other great cities of the Empire. That was in the spring of 1911. His easy winging through the air paths made a profound impression upon, not only the popular mind of the people, but upon the military leaders of the country. And in the summer of that very year the Imperial Japanese army opened its flying field at Tokorozawa. And there the first serious flying training for the army officers started under the direction of two officers who had been trained in Europe. The enthusiasm of the army men for this new branch of

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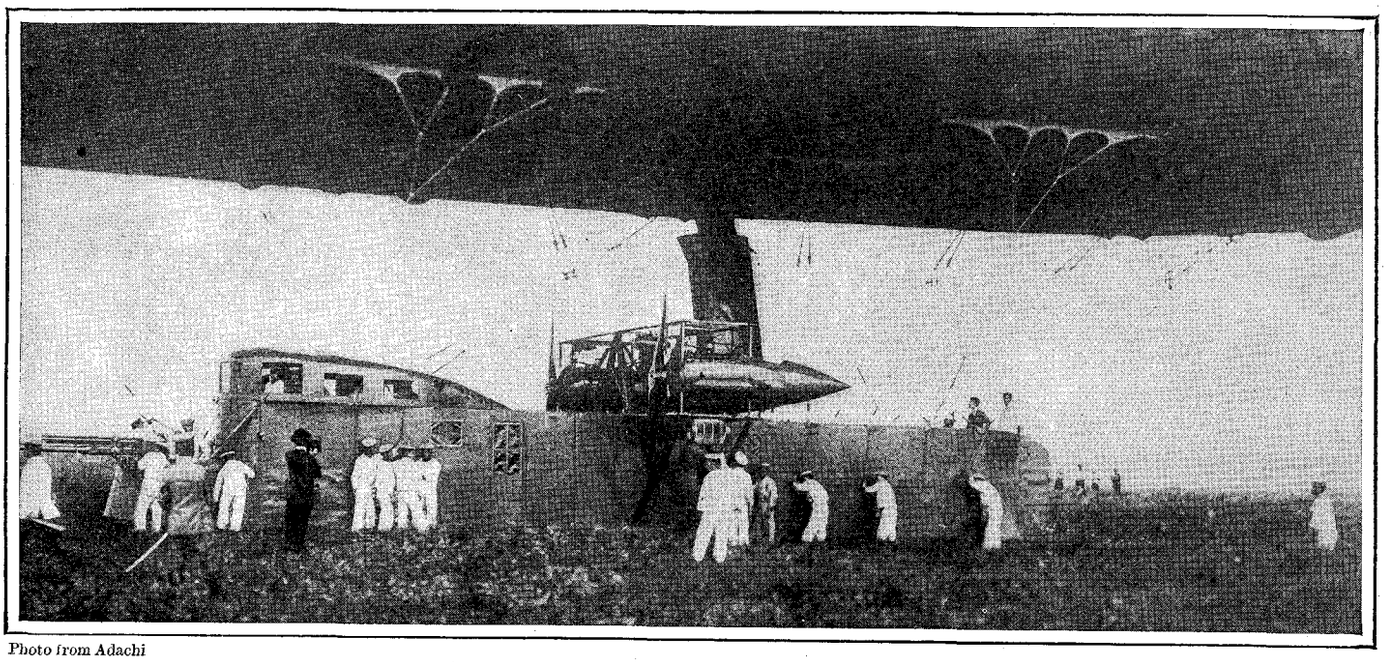

Photo from Adachi

A picture showing one of the dirigibles of Japan

service was high; and in that manner the military aviation made a flying start.

So much so that at the grand autumn review of the Japanese army and navy in 1912 the air services of both branches of the service took part for the first time. That was the first baby gesture of that giant force in Japan, whose future possibilities are at once the inspiration and a nightmare to our fighting men.

In March of 1913, in an aerial demonstration staged before a large number of the members of the Imperial Diet as well as a great crowd of people, two young fliers, Lieutenants Omura and Tokuda, lost control of their machines and were killed before the eyes of the spectators. That was the first blood sacrifice on the altar of the new force in Nippon.

And in the eventful year 1914 we saw the establishment of the Imperial Aviation Association of Japan—our one central organization, and remarkable in many ways—with Prince Kuni, the patron prince of aviation in Japan, as its honorary president. An American benefactor who wishes to be unnamed presented it with a gift of 500,000 yen. Our Emperor presented it with another 500,000 yen. And in the summer of the same year the first "civilian air circus" was held near Mount Fuji under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association, and with big spectacular success.

Then came the Great War. Japan, ranging herself with the Allies, drove Germany out of her Far Eastern stronghold at Tsingtao, at the tip end of the Chinese Province of Shantung. And at the siege of this admirably constructed German garrison our air corps had its first actual baptism of fire, but went through the campaign without the loss of a single pilot.

Two army pilots made the first non-stop flight between the army aviation field at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo, and the city of Osaka in 1915.

Then the famous Niles came from the United States and showed our people how this new trick of conquering the air and turning mere humans into fabled dragons is done. And before our people could forget the smooth mastery of the flying technic of this American wonder came to us yet another American flier, who succeeded in deepening the growing admiration of our people in American flying achievement—Art Smith. And, as if that were not quite enough, our people had a visit from Miss Katherine Stinson, who sent many a chill up and down the spines of our Tokyo folks.

Meanwhile over there in Europe the titanic struggle for the mastery of the air went right on. And the meaning of this struggle was slowly breaking through the frozen fog of the Japanese official bureaucratic mind. The haunting lessons of the fast-developing winged magicians over the theater of war would not let our army and navy men have a moment of peace. It got on the nerves even of our honorable members of the Imperial Diet and woke them up at least long enough to vote about $300,000 for the purchase of airplanes in the army budget of the year.

But the Land of the Rising Sun was some distance away from sprouting wings at the time. She hardly had her pin-feathers out.

Thus it came to pass that the first real chapter of the development of Japan as an air Power came with the French aviation mission, as has already been hinted. Lieutenant-Colonel Faure and the flying officers and engineers under him came to us early in 1919. They taught and trained our army fliers on an extensive scale for two years. Whatever has been achieved by the Army Aviation Corps so far is almost entirely traceable to the painstaking work of the French instructors. The British mission under Colonel Semphill, which spent about three years from April, 1921, and trained our navy fliers, gave us the same admirable service as the French instructors did.

But the emotional urge—an inspiration which made us lift our eyes into the sky for the great drama of the future—did not come either from France or England. It arrived from the old U. S, A.

Out of the leaden sky of our northernmost Kuriles, ashen with rain and snow, came the three Douglas cruisers of the American round-the-world fliers. And they taxied down upon the choppy waters of the Kashiwabara Bay off the shores of Paramushiro before the astounded vision of the crowd, who could not believe their own eyes. If the three winged gods had suddenly descended out of the sky, they could not have made any profounder impressions on the simple islanders than those first conquerors of the airway over the North Pacific between the two mighty continents of the earth achieved. They could have had a shrine apiece for mere asking, as a matter of fact. It was not our army and navy authorities whom the American fliers impressed with the sense of immi-

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nent danger of an air invasion of the land, as some writers would have us believe. Our military men had known for some little time that a flight over the Bering Strait could be negotiated by many of the master pilots of the air, under favorable circumstances. The visit of the American fliers woke the whole nation of Nippon to a vivid sense of a new world they were living in—that was the one important thing they achieved, as far as Nippon was concerned—the new régime in which the air counted as much as the sea or the land.

THE Japanese army has 8 flying regiments and one airship corps, with the personnel of 479 officers, 631 non-commissioned officers, engineers, and mechanics, and 2,077 men; the total of 3,177. The First Regiment, composed of 2 fighting companies with 12 machines each, and the Second Regiment, of 2 reconnoitering companies with 9 machines each, are both stationed at Kagamigahara—24 fighters and 18 scout planes in all. The Third Regiment, of 3 fighting companies with 12 machines each, is at Yokkaichi. The Fourth Regiment, of 3 reconnoitering companies with 9 machines to each company, are based at Tachiarai. The Fifth Regiment, of 3 reconnoitering companies with 27 machines, is at Tachikawa, near Tokyo; the Sixth Regiment, of 3 reconnoitering companies with 27 machines, at Heijo in Chosen (Korea); the Seventh Regiment, of 2 bombing companies and one fighting company, at Tachikawa; the Eighth Regiment, of one bombing, one fighting, and one reconnoitering companies, at Tachiarai.

The army air force is being constantly extended now under the six-year expansion program, which started with the financial year 1925. The army has completed its drastic reduction work of completely wiping out four divisions—the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and the Eighteenth Divisions. It expected to save about 18,000,000 yen from this heroic surgery; instead it netted 16,000,000 yen. It is devoting a large portion of this sum to the expansion of its air force and for the purchase of new weapons which the great European War brought to the fore.

On June 1, 1925, the air service in the army was given an independent status among various branches of the army and placed on an equal footing with infantry, artillery, and so on. At the same time two bombing regiments were newly organized and added to the aerial force. In addition to this, the six-year expansion program now being put through calls for one reconnoitering regiment, of three companies; one fighting regiment, also of three companies. This program, when completed, will practically double the personnel of the Japanese air service and raises it from 3,177 to 6,195 officers and men.

Since their visit there has not been a sneer or a dissenting voice in the Imperial Diet for the Empire's expansion of her air services. The American fliers came to us in May, 1924. Within two short years the progress of Japanese aviation is as sensational as any yellow-journalists could wish.

In July of that same eventful year of the air the Japanese navy had quite an experience. The old battleship Iwami was made a target to test the effect of an aerial bombing. Our navy went right ahead and made the arrangement to sink the battleship by a torpedo. Why? Simply because the naval authorities did not believe that any number of aerial bomb attacks could possibly sink a battleship even of the old-fashioned type of the Iwami. The air bombing was scheduled on the afternoon of July 9. And the naval authorities solemnly scheduled the sinking of the ship on the 10th. After the bombing and at 4:30 P.M., when the old battleship was actually sinking by the stern right in front of their eyes, a number of officers on the Observation Committee swore up and down that the ship could not be sunk. And this in the summer of 1924! In 1920 America saw the Indiana sunk by air bombs, and in 1921 the Iowa, the Alabama, and the ex-German Ostfriesland all go the same way by the same means. Colonel Mitchell made no particular state secret about them. Three, four years after the American tests our naval authorities were clothed in armor-plated skepticism on the effect of air bombs. The old battleship Iwami disappeared completely by 5:30 P.M. that memorable afternoon of July 9, 1924. Our Navy Minister, they say, went out to see the sinking of the Iwami on the following day, the 10th, as scheduled. He did not see much. But our navy saw a new light that day. To it the air force was no longer a mere body of sublimated scouts. The really serious efforts for the expansion of the air service dates from that time; it represents the downright serious work of only two years. The remarkable thing about our aviation, therefore, is the rapidity of its growth.

Our civil aviation is even younger than the army and navy services.

On November 1, 1925, there were only 108 first and second class civilian pilots in Japan. To-day there are about 118. On November 1, last year, there were 73 civilian airplanes, but more than 26 of them were old machines handed down from the army and the navy, at a nominal price.

Yet last year the Japanese fliers succeeded in making a rather brave gesture. They made the Tokyo-to-London flight in the Hatsukaze and the Kochikase—a couple of made-in-Japan machines engined with 400 horse-power Lorraine-Dietrich—owned by one of the greatest newspapers in Japan, the Osaka "Asahi." The fliers, Abe and Kawachi, left the Yoyogi Field in Tokyo on July 25, 1925, and flew over the Japan Sea and Siberia, and made 9,656 kilometers to Moscow in 66 hours and 30 minutes, flying time. An achievement of considerable importance to the air annals of Nippon.

THE Japanese naval air service started in 1912, when a few navy officers, who had been sent abroad for study, came home after their American and European training. At the end of more than ten years after that, in 1923 (during which our navy had the three-year expansion program of 1920 for naval air service, and which was completed in March, 1923), her naval air service was composed of only nine fleets and one company called, politely enough, the Zeppelin corps. Each of the nine fleets had eight seaplanes. These are the figures given in any of the dependable reference works. But of course the navy had a much larger number of flying-boats of the F-5 type and a rather imposing collection of training planes, mostly Avros with 110 Le Rhone motors, and a large assortment of new machines brought out by the British mission to Japan for the purpose of testing them out, such as Blackburn "Swift" Torpedo Carrier, Supermarine "Seal" Amphibian Fleet Spotter, Vicker's "Viking" Spotter, as well as some of the types familiar to the fliers in the World War, such as SE-5a, D.H.-9, Martynside F-4, and so forth.

The second expansion program of the naval air forces should have been completed by 1927, but was postponed to 1928, because of the earthquake disaster of 1923. When completed, this program would give to our naval force the following:

At the Naval Air Base at Kasumigaura (about 40 miles from Tokyo) 7 fleets with 56 seaplanes and one tender squadron; at Yokosuka, the great naval station on the Tokyo Bay, 5 fleets with 40 machines and one Zeppelin corps; at the Sasebo Naval Station, 3 fleets with 24 machines; at Omura, 2 fleets with 16 machines. Seventeen fleets with 136 planes in all. And, in addition, there is to be established one airship and one balloon squadron.

The machines used by the air force of Japan to-day to a large extent are the Avro 504 K. 504 L, the F-5 Salmson, Nieuport, and various types of the Japan-made planes, such as the single-seater fighter, 2-seater reconnaissance, and 2-seater torpedo carrier, all of the Mitsubishi-type and the Yokosuka-type seaplanes, as well as some of the Nakashima type.

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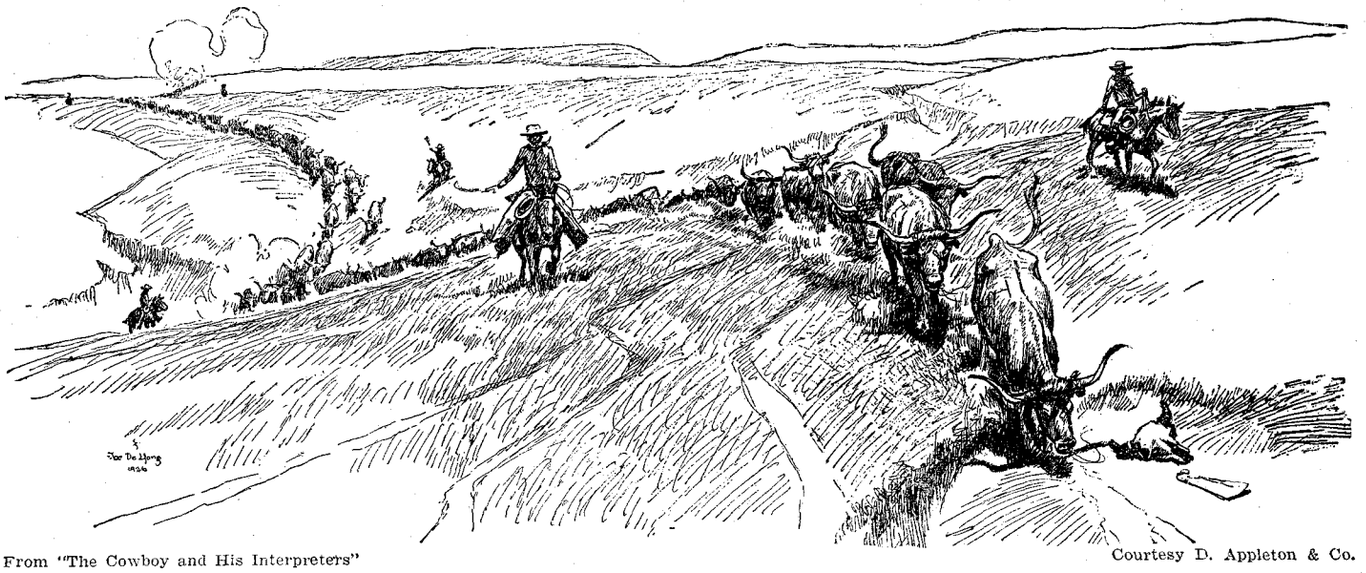

From "The Cowboy and His Interpreters" Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Children's Books

THE JAPANESE FAIRY BOOK. Rendered into English by Yei Theodora Ozaki. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

It is a pity that we do not number among our infant prodigies a child book reviewer. On such a book as "The Japanese Fairy Book" an opinion by one of those for whom it is really written would be valuable. To the aged eyes of criticism fairy tales are not what they used to be. However, here are the usual number of lovely princesses, wicked ogres, and brave lords, and, since fairies are much the same the world over, it is not surprising to find the Japanese counterparts of many Grimm and Andersen favorites.

There is a modified Cinderella in "The Story of Princess Hase," and the box of "Urashima Taro, the Fisher Lad" is similar to Pandora's. The haunting beauty of this latter story caught the imagination of Lafcadio Hearn. How the gentle Urashima Taro rode on the back of a grateful tortoise to the Palace of the Dragon King of the Sea, what wonders befell him there, and the grievous result of his disobedience to his princess is a charming story, simply told.

Many of these stories are written about wonderful days long past, when animals could and would talk. It is a delightful humor that puts words of wisdom in the mouths of rabbits and monkeys and loving-kindness in the heart of a crab. The story of "The Jelly Fish and the Monkey" gives a highly amusing reason why the poor fish is the boneless, pulpy mass he is to-day. There is a suggestion of Oriental cruelty when, in "The Farmer and the Badger," a noble avenging rabbit punishes a wily badger by anointing his burned back with red-pepper salve. "The Japanese Fairy Book" is a fascinating collection of Eastern make-believe. Its gayety and simplicity should endear it to many children of the West.

Cowboys

THE COWBOY AND HIS INTERPRETERS. By Douglas Branch. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

President Arthur in 1881 issued a manifesto to the cowboys, bidding them disperse quietly and return to their homes. There are many of us, looking at the publishers' fall lists, who wish he had been more effective about it.

Again there comes one with a book that is going to do the right thing by the gentlemen who rode the ranges, and this one too is embellished with virile drawings of forty-dollar horses actively misbehaving. Douglas Branch is a little different from Emerson Hough and Philip Rollins, who have each recently interpreted the cowboy (pretty well too), in that he gives up the last two chapters of his book to a criticism of the literature of the West. Here he drops a tip for bibliophiles of limited means: a complete library of every worthwhile "Western" book will fit very nicely in a week-end bag. Mr. Branch deserves our profound sympathy, at the very least, for the amount of trash he has felt it necessary to read.

To digress for a moment, it would be nice if a man of sufficient parts could be found to write that "epic of the cow-country" that people are talking of, now that

From "The Japanese Fairy Book" Courtesy E. P. Dutton & Co. and Constable & Co.

Set the Bundle of Grass on Fire

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barbed wire, high wages, and Argentine beef have closed the ranges. The cowboy was a laborer; his lot was manual labor of the dirtiest, most exhausting, and occasionally most cruel description; but he rode a horse, and for the reason that his head was that much higher than the heads of other men he must array himself in strange garments and talk a great deal of his superiority. This is true in degree of every mounted laborer, whether he be Mexican *vaquero*, Argentine *gaucho*, Hungarian *csiko*, or artillery corporal; but the American cow-puncher has talked himself into a place in the world's gallery of romantic characters—that gallery kept by all the children, where the crusader is, and the pirate, the captain of the frigate, and the Great Detective. The cowboy has become a part of romance, therefore we must respect him; but again it was not so long ago that he most emphatically existed, and we must find people to preserve his world for us in all its details. A Dreiser could do it; he could tell us, not only what a round-up looked like, but what it smelled like, perhaps a little of the real talk of these people; not quite so much ballad singing, but maybe a hint of the continual silly obscenity of all lonely sex-starved men, be they Marines, construction gangmen, or hoboes.

At all events, the only real fault with "The Cowboy and His Interpreters" is that it doesn't tell us anything that we don't know already. There are few of us who will be greatly surprised to learn that the ten-dollar-a-month cowboy seldom wore red-satin shirts or spent as much time affectionately kissing his horse as the movies would indicate. His songs, many of which are in this book, have been printed and reprinted before, and as for the details of a cowboy's equipment—the saddle, six-shooter, Stetson, chaps, rope, and spurs—these things are part of our National inheritance; they are as familiar to us as what Queen Marie had for breakfast.

Fiction

IOWA INTERIORS. By Ruth Suckow. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

"Local color fiction" is snubbed and scorned by the present-day critics who accept the work of Ruth Suckow as of distinguished merit. Local color fiction belongs, Carl Van Doren has told us, to "a now moribund cult" which was freighted with sentimentality and tinctured with respectability. Miss Suckow, on the contrary, is approved as a realist and an ironist who conveys without illusion the barrenness, the grossness, and the commonplaceness of rural life. She is, and she does; but on her Iowa farmlands she is blood-kin to Rose Terry Cooke gathering huckleberries on her New England hills, to Mary Wilkins Freeman, and to Mary Murfree among her Tennessee mountains. Their sentimentality, their respectability, are simply part of the legend with which to-day's *intelligentsia* are investing all American life and letters prior to 1905. The bleak realism of Rose Terry Cooke's story "Freedom Wheeler's Controversy with Providence," the delicate, detached irony of Mrs. Freeman's "New England Nun," are the same colors that we find on the palette from which Miss Suckow paints her "Iowa Interiors."

Miss Suckow has published two novels, but her art is essentially that of the local colorist, and its best expression is episodic, through the short story. In her novels—"Country People" and "The Odyssey of a Nice Girl"—the lack of strong or sustained plot structure, the enveloping detail of environment, give a sense of monotony that even the flesh-and-blood reality of her people does not overcome. But in her shorter work there is no such flattening. Here we have single episodes, *genre* studies focused on a central figure or a small group of figures, all complete, proportioned, sharing in or moved by some common experience.

Seldom has a book received a more fitting title than has been bestowed upon this first collection of Miss Suckow's short stories. As always, her native State furnishes her, not with backgrounds alone, but with "interiors," using the word in a human and spiritual sense. For here we come to understand and feel the influences that have controlled the lives and molded the natures of the men and women in the run-down farmhouses set beside sun-steeped pastures or in the little hamlets with their willow trees and dusty streets. It is a round of unending farm toil, of village community life with its immense interrelationships, its bickerings and obstinacies. There are the old German settlements, still richly foreign in speech and living; the communities made up almost entirely of farmers of English birth and descent; the thriving towns, with their success and progress; the ubiquitous automobile; but even with wealth there is little change in the rooted life of the soil. One gains a sense of the perpetual flow of the generations—nothing new, after all, but endless, slightly varied repetitions; and one realizes that human relationships—not books, or plays, or "public events"—furnish the one undying spark that kindles human interest. There is no lightness in these episodes. Mostly they are somber; the dependence and the demands of old age, of poverty and failure after a lifetime of toil, are themes that recur constantly. The opening story, "A Start in Life," is quite unforgetable in its reflection of the awakening to reality of the little girl who leaves home for the first

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time to "work out;" curiously, for all its complete difference, it recalls Katharine Mansfield. All the stories are detached, cool, impersonal; but underneath their quiet surface, their detailed rendering of a pattern of life, there are pity and understanding.

THE BENSON MURDER CASE. By S. S. Van Dine. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

This is confidently announced as "a Philo Vance story." Others are to follow with the same hero-sleuth—an accidental, unofficial, and superlatively clever assistant to a district attorney who incredibly endures his contemptuously friendly aid. We have an idea we shall prefer these prospective stories to the present one, since the amazing Philo, having been already introduced and his methods and peculiarities explained in detail and at length, is likely to be more taken for granted. There is a little too much of him and his psychological theories in "The Benson Murder Case." Nevertheless it is an engrossing mystery tale which almost lives up to the anticipations aroused by its jacket, cleverly adorned with a facsimile of a New York Police Department form, filled out exactly as this particular case, if it were real, would be filed for reference in the Index of Homicides.

THE CHRONICLE OF CLEMENDY. By Arthur Machen. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

First published in 1888. Its distinguished author's second book. It is a collection of mediæval tales in the manner of the "Heptameron;" a *tour de force* from a young man of twenty-three.

Biography

LETTERS OF LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY. Edited by Grace Guiney, with a Preface by Agnes Repplier. 2 vols. Harper & Brothers, New York. $5.

Louise Guiney was a true poet; a brave woman; a wit; a loyal American; a firm friend; and a good hater of sham and rascality. Also she was a devoted daughter of the Church of Rome, and withal a scholar and a lady. Her life, published a few years ago, made one admire her without reserve. These letters do not seem, to us, to increase that admiration. They are breathless, nervous, consciously "literary," rather overcharged with Latin and French tags, and a bit too much stuffed with the bones of her saints and martyrs. Unworthy heretic that we are, we could enjoy a little less hagiology.

SOME NEW LETTERS AND WRITINGS OF LAFCADIO HEARN. Collected and edited by Sanki Ichikawa. Kenkyusha, Tokyo.

Letters to friends, with a few literary fragments, written by Hearn in Japan, and chiefly while teaching at the Tokyo Imperial University. They have been piously collected by one of his associates and successors.

JULIA MARLOWE, HER LIFE AND ART. By Charles Edward Russell. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $5.

A life of the English girl who became the best-beloved actress of Shakespearean rôles on the American stage. The book is written in warm appreciation for the beauty and intellectual ability of the actress whose rendition of such parts as Juliet will make many theater-goers remember the nineties with glowing enthusiasm.

THE MAGNIFICENT IDLER. The Story of Walt Whitman. By Cameron Rogers. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City. $2.50.

WHITMAN: An Interpretation in Narrative. By Emory Holloway. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $5.

The books about Walt Whitman grow in number; this year has seen the publication

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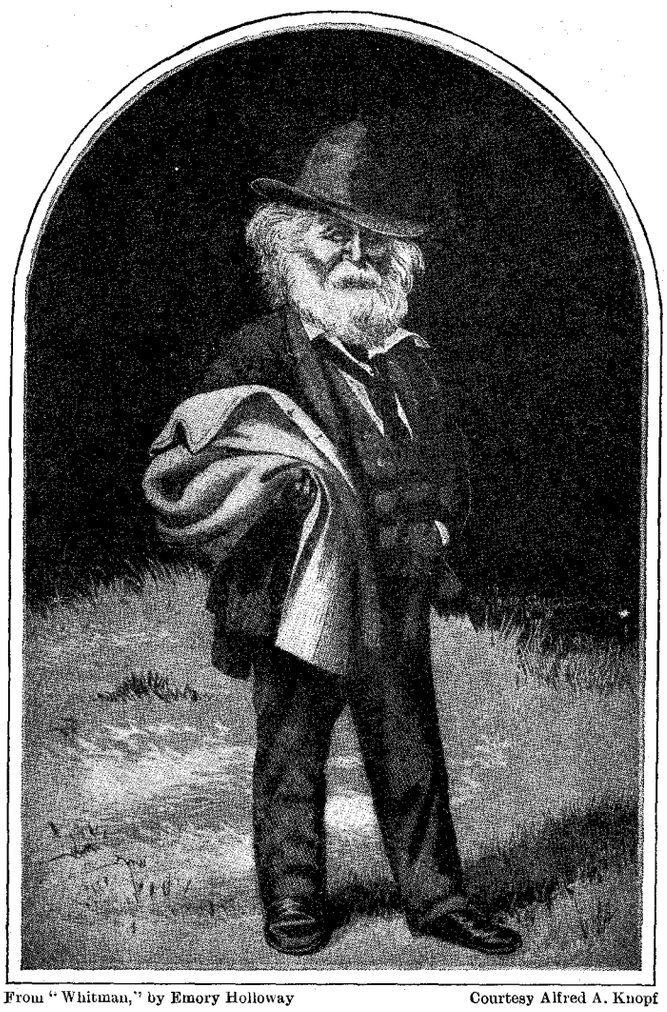

Caricature of Whitman, 1872

From "Whitman," by Emory Holloway — Courtesy Alfred A. Knopf

of three or four in England and America. Mr. Rogers's "The Magnificent Idler" is an informal story of the poet's life; it goes in little for dates, and hardly at all for literary criticism. It is exactly the book for the reader who will not care for the conventional biography.

Professor Holloway's "Whitman" is also a handsome volume with new and interesting illustrations. It contains much new material (for instance, regarding Whitman's correspondence and acquaintance with Mrs. Gilchrist) and furnishes a full narrative of his life, from his beginnings as a writer, together with criticism and comment upon his work. There are long and valuable quotations from his letters.

Art

PRIMITIVE NEGRO SCULPTURE. By Paul Guillaume and Thomas Munro. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $6.

Thirty years from now, when the cult of the hideous has vanished, the pictures in a book like this may be smilingly referred to as typical objects of admiration in the "cuckoo age in art."

Poems

SELECTED POEMS BY CARL SANDBURG. Edited by Rebecca West. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

First, there is a remarkable description of Chicago by Miss West—one of those essays in vigorous prose with which the traveled English writer loves to amaze his fellow-countrymen. Chicago is shown as a city of incredible contrasts—for the most part as an ante-chamber of hell. It is true in detail, and somehow remarkably false in total effect; such a description as Napoleon I might have given of London—a city where men "box themselves to death" at "Smissfield," and beat their wives with broomsticks.

Then follow Carl Sandburg's poems. Are they poems? Or bits of rankly strong prose, "set in gasps"? No matter; we agree to-day in calling them poems—perhaps in fear that somebody will call us "reactionary" if we do not. They are remarkable, and often magnificent, whatever they are. And sometimes they are too consciously strong; the palmary examples of the "sweat-and-hairy-chest school of literature."

We like the manner in which he pays his respects to the Rev. Dr. Billy Sunday, whom he greets in "To a Contemporary Bunk-Shooter." The opening lines are:

You come along . . . tearing your shirt
. . . yelling about Jesus.
Where do you get that stuff?
What do you know about Jesus?

THE TESTAMENTS OF FRANÇOIS VILLON. Translated by John Heron Lepper. Boni & Liveright, New York.

First issued in an edition of 1,000 copies in 1924. This aims to be a complete work on Villon—nearly all the translations of all his poems. Following the versions by Mr. Lepper are translations by John Payne, Rosetti, Swinburne, Arthur Symons, and Ezra Pound.

Criminology

MURDER FOR PROFIT. By William Bolitho. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50.

Rather learned and painstaking essays about certain murderers who have slain numbers of persons for the purpose of gain. The stories are included of Burke and Hare in Edinburgh; of Landru in

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Paris; of Smith in England; and of Haarmann, the human monster of Hanover, executed only a year or two ago. The subject is sensational, and even horrible, but Mr. Bolitho is not a hasty nor sensational writer. He is, instead, a student, so profoundly concerned with sociological causes as almost to bury his facts and his narrative under a load of speculation. He believes that these "mass-murderers," as he calls them, are somehow the product of war, or of a military life, and works to establish this theory. Some of his examples do not lend much support to his thesis, and there are many other examples which would give it no support at all.

MASTER MAN HUNTERS. By Joseph Gollomb. The Macaulay Company, New York. $2.50.

The author, an American, writes about the police of London, Paris, and other European cities. He admires their efficiency and relates some of their actual exploits in a series of romantic stories. Accuracy of detail seems to be sacrificed in order to make a good yarn for the reader.

Essays and Criticism

ACADEMY PAPERS. . . . AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

Essays on the English language by Paul Elmer More, William M. Sloane, W. C. Brownell, Brander Matthews, Bliss Perry, Henry van Dyke, and others.

Religion

THE TRUTH ABOUT MORMONISM. By James H. Snowden. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.50.

In a book which may be read in a few hours Dr. Snowden narrates the history of the Mormon Church from its origin to the present. It is clear, critical, and shows every indication of a fair investigation of the sources. The story is interesting, and the spirit of the book is tolerant.

Humor

A CLINIC ON THE COMIC: A New Theory of Wit and Humor. By Bradley Gilman. Imprimerie Universelle, Paris.

This is a serious discussion of the spirit of comedy; of what constitutes humor. It is illustrated by numerous anecdotes, old ones and new, but chiefly good ones. Such treatises are usually dangerous to attempt, but the author of this has been successful.

Reference Book

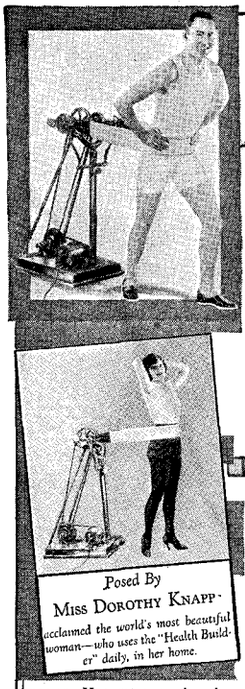
CROWELL'S HANDBOOK FOR READERS AND WRITERS. A Dictionary of Famous Characters and Plots in Legend, Fiction, Drama, Opera, and Poetry. Together with Dates and Principal Works of Important Authors, Literary and Journalistic Terms and Familiar Allusions. Edited by Henrietta Gering. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.50.

This is advertised as "midway between the Dictionary and the Encyclopædia." That is its advantage—and its curse. One is never sure exactly what it will—or won't—contain. It *does* contain much useful information.

History

THE MARTYRDOM OF MAN. By Winwood Reade. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

Sherlock Holmes was one of the first moderns to praise this book. The praise was taken up by Sherlock's creator, Sir Conan Doyle, and later by other writers of our own day. It is a history of the progress of the human race; of man's struggle for freedom, physical, religious, intellectual. It was first published in 1872, and roundly condemned. This is a reprint of the twenty-fourth English edition, and contains an introduction giving a sketch of the life of the author—a nephew of Charles Reade.



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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Investment Trust to Date

WITHIN the last five years a new type of investment has been offered to the public—the investment trust share and bond. The type has evidently made a strong appeal, and new offerings have come along month after month till now there are several utterly diverse corporations and "trusts" which are exploiting the idea. Some of them are very well worth while; others are of a somewhat dubious nature. More are forecast. It is a good moment to pause and take count of the situation.

A great deal has been said about the British investment trust, upon which one or more of the American investment trusts is said to have been based. In the first place, there are

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two types of investment trusts in Great Britain, which should be carefully distinguished. One is a company which invests money which it has either borrowed or raised by the sale of shares, or both, in securities; manages these securities as a trust fund; pays out as dividends or interest the earnings of such investments less the cost of running the trusts; credits to the principal account all gains made as a result of selling securities at a higher price than that which they were bought.

The other type is the financing or underwriting trust which participates in syndicates and gets its profits in very much the same way as does a banking or brokerage house in this country. What is known as the investment trust in America is the investing trust rather than the financing or underwriting trust.

One word more about the British trust and its relation to the growth of kindred institutions in the United States. The prosperity of the British trust is not at all due to the employment of any ordinarily hidden or occult principle of handling funds. British trust shares have gained in capital value and British trusts are to-day paying handsome earnings to their owners solely because fundamentally sound and well-known methods of investment have been used, and because, further, they have been used for a considerable period of years. There is no magic in an investment trust which will make money any faster than money can be made by wise investing and the careful building up of reserves to be reinvested with the same wisdom as the original capital. In fact, the public should be warned against investment trusts which, but a few years old, are making large disbursements, whether in the form of cash or stock dividends, interest or promotion expenses.

Although the public may not generally realize it, there is just as good American precedent for investment trusts as there is British. I have before me the latest report of the Boston Personal Property Trust, an investment trust which was started in 1893. The trustees have always been well-known Boston men. The Trust, a semi-public affair, has never made a sales campaign to raise capital. Its expenses are low—the total paid out in commissions, expense, and interest during the last twelve months covered by the report was $11,500 out of an income received of $190,500 (round figures in both cases).

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unchanged for ten years. For the first year the dividend was only 4 per cent, lifting to 4½ in 1894 and 1895, up to 5½ by 1901. In 1902 there was a 50 per cent dividend of capital, and the 4½ per cent rate was thereupon resumed, equivalent, however, to 6 per cent on the old stock. Dividends were carried on under 5 per cent for two or three years; in 1906 they reached 5 per cent, and have been at that rate or better ever since; in the last four years the rate has been 7 per cent.

Annually the shares are appraised, based, of course, on an appraisal of the assets of the Trust. The latest figure given, for November 30, 1925, was $177.26, which represents a very fair appreciation over the original investment, not forgetting the stock dividend in 1902.

Just how this has been accomplished I will not take the space here to tell in detail. But I want to emphasize one point which will explain much.

We are speaking of investment trusts. Both words in the name are important, but if one is more important than the other it is the word "trust." The word trust is not one to be lightly employed. A trust is a right of property and implies a different care and management of property than that given to a manufacturing corporation. The man who puts his funds into what goes by the name of an investment trust assumes that, whatever else may be done, his principal is cherished and guarded. A trust is not a speculation. The so-called "American rule" regarding trust investments says that they must be those which a prudent man would make with his own funds, having due regard for conservation of principal and steadiness of income. In some States the law has stepped in and defined what shall be considered trust investments, just as in most States the law defines what savings banks may buy. I contend, therefore, that if the investment trust in America is to warrant its name, it must conform to the established usage of the word. Otherwise, call it a pool, a jackpot, or what you will.

The slow, steady, prosperous growth of the Boston Personal Property Trust, just outlined, was achieved at little or no risk and largely because the trustees were trustees in the best sense of the term. One may say that the appreciation was not great, considering that it took over thirty years to get it. Very true. But this was not a trust created to secure rapid growth. It was, rather, a reservoir for the funds of trustees and private investors who desired to have another outlet for their funds. In the present hasty age such an institution as this may seem out of date. I assure you that its principles are not a bit so.

What is an investment trust—to-day?

In the first place, let us decide what it is not, or, rather, what are the non-essential features.

Important though capital structure is, capital structure alone does not create an investment trust. The number and character of bond issues, the relative amounts of preferred and common stocks, do not distinguish the investment trust from other types of corporation. Elaborate restrictions as to securities which may and may not be purchased with investment trust capital do not define an investment trust. These things differ from trust to trust and are not characteristic of the trust over and above other businesses.

As already hinted, the first peculiarity of the investment trust is that it is a trust. This means that it is the managers' first consideration to safeguard the principal, so to invest it that in all human probability it will be secure. If this is done, no genuine investment trust security should be rated as speculative. True, there may be a future speculative or appreciative value, but the original, rock-bottom value should at least be maintained. In other words, an investment trust is, chiefly and by definition, a scheme for holding capital well invested. This is what we expect of any trust; this is what we expect of the investment trust.

In the second place, an investment trust is a device for producing at the very least a fair return on the money invested. This, also, is axiomatic.

In the third place, the means whereby the investment trust proposes to accomplish these minimum requirements is by expert investment management applied to the selection, purchase, sale, and new purchase of diversified securities. There must be, of course, some plan, whether a custodianship with a bank or trust company or something else, to protect the assets of the trust. But this is of no avail unless there is the fundamental protection of more than competent management and more than ordinary choosing of securities in unusually well diversified fields. The whole secret of investment trust growth and appreciation lies in this.

One additional thing. To carry out the trust theory, the trustees or managers must realize that they owe periodic and full accountings to those for whom they are acting—the shareholders or bondholders of the trust. There can be no secrecy in a real investment trust. The books must be open to shareholders at all times, and it is desirable that there

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shall also be public accounting if not public supervision. The honest investment trust will welcome inspection of its books. The cooked-up investment trust, designed to pay heavy salaries to those who launched it and to expend undue amounts in promoting sales campaigns and paying commissions to brokers and underwriters, will not, naturally, care for this proposal. But if the investment trust is to succeed and fill in the United States the niche which apparently calls for it, it must be fundamentally sweet and sound and open and aboveboard.

The variety of the investment trust is not infinite, but it is possible for several quite different trusts to develop on the basis just outlined. One well-known investment trust is based on carefully selected and diversified bonds. Another is established with a broad diversification of common stocks. Another mixes common stocks and bonds. A fourth buys common stocks, rigidly selected, its list restricted to less than forty. But in each of these the purchaser of the trust's securities is protected both as to income and as to capital, and all the stipulations as to management and policy are thoroughly characteristic of well-established trustee principles.

In the long run, the spurious investment trust, or the organization exploiting the name, will fail. At this stage of investment trust development in this country the prospective investor should be trebly cautious when considering an investment trust security. It should "measure up" to rigid requirements—unless he wishes to speculate. And if he wishes to speculate, there are plenty of opportunities without delving into the field of the speculative investment trust.

G. L. Miller Bonds

From Lawrence Berenson, the receiver of G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., 30 East 42d Street, we have a report of interest. The following issues "appear not to be in default as of September 1, 1926, as to payments of interest and amortization:

Name of Issue	*Location*
Alexander Bldg.	New York City
Alhambra	Miami, Fla.
Almadura	Memphis, Tenn.
Belmont	Atlanta, Ga.
Belvedere	Atlanta, Ga.
Berkeley Carteret	Asbury Park, N. J.
Birch Brook Hall	Bronxville, N. Y.
Blind Brook Lodge	Rye, N. Y.
Bolling Jones	Atlanta, Ga.
Cadwalader	Newton, N. J.
Carnegie Hill	New York City
Castle Hill	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cecil Hotel	Atlanta, Ga.
Cherokee Arms	Memphis, Tenn.
Clifford	Miami, Fla.
Covington Arms	Miami Beach, Fla.
Dulion	Birmingham, Ala.
El Verano Hotel	West Palm Beach, Fla.
Everglade Inn	Palm Beach, Fla.
Federal Square Bldg.	Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Granada Apts.	Miami, Fla.
Greystone Apts.	St. Louis, Mo.
Halsema	Miami, Fla.
Hampden	St. Louis, Mo.
Harris Apt. Hotel	Birmingham, Ala.
Harrison Gardens	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Hart Bldg.	New York City
Hartley Hall	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henrietta Apts.	Miami, Fla.
Henry Grady Hotel	Atlanta, Ga.
Highland Plaza	Birmingham, Ala.
Highland View	Birmingham, Ala.
Hurt Bldg.	Atlanta, Ga.
Lafayette Hotel	Little Rock, Ark.
Lakeview	Atlanta, Ga.
Larchmont Gables	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Lawrence Apts.	Atlanta, Ga.
Maple Terrace	Dallas, Texas
101 Marietta St.	Atlanta, Ga.
Mauretania	St. Louis, Mo.
Merion Manor	Philadelphia, Pa.
Milburn	New York City
Mirasol	Tampa, Fla.
New Cecil Hotel	Atlanta, Ga.
New Gallat	Miami, Fla.
New Hill Bldg.	Jacksonville, Fla.
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Odd Fellows Bldg.	Raleigh, N. C.
100 W. 58th St.	New York City
575 Park Ave.	New York City
Pelham Arms	Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Plaza Apts.	Houston, Texas
Point Pleasant	Bradenton, Fla.
Redmont Hotel	Birmingham, Ala.
Riverside Apt.	Tampa, Fla.
Sagamore	Bronxville, N. Y.
St. Charles Apt.	Mobile, Ala.
Sebring Hotel	Sebring, Fla.
Sereno Hotel	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Shaw Apt.	Miami, Fla.
Southland Apts.	Atlanta, Ga.
Tennessee General Office Bldg.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Terminal Bldg.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Venetian Way	Miami, Fla.
Washington Hall	Brooklyn, N. Y.
West End Apt. Bldg.	Nashville, Tenn.
Worthington Bldg.	St. Louis, Mo.

"A fund set up by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., to provide for the payment of moneys received from mortgagors to September 1, 1926, for interest and amortization, etc.," the receiver also states, "awaits the disposition of the court. Notice of the decision of the court will be sent to every bondholder.

"Detailed information as to the other issues of G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., is now in the course of preparation and will be sent you when completed.

"Many of the buildings upon which such data is now being prepared are in arrears as to small amounts, and the fact that any issue does not appear on the foregoing list is no indication that the bonds of that issue are not amply secured.

"It is suggested that bondholders await the information as to the securities not appearing on this list.

"The receiver will make no charge whatsoever to the bondholders in advising them of the substitution of a trustee or in advising them when to present their coupons for payment."

Calling Bonds

A WORD of friendly warning to people whose bonds are about to be called without their knowledge. As if by magic the news that a corporation has decided to call its bonds flashes through the financial community. We know of a recent instance where a relatively obscure issue, selling slowly at about 90, was about to be paid several years prior to maturity at a premium of three points. This meant, of course, $130 profit per bond for the wise broker who could get owners to sell before the news was made public. How much was made in this particular instance we are not informed, but the only bondholders who made were those who could not be reached quickly enough, or those who had the sense to realize that they had a good bond which would probably be paid at maturity and that might be called at any time.

In this case the reason for the call was a reorganization of capital structure in an interlocking set of corporations. Naturally, the issuing company wanted to buy in its own bonds as cheaply as it could instead of buying them at 103 or 104. Naturally the brokers who had the advance news wanted to make their turnover as handsome as possible. Naturally some bondholders who had bought at par and had watched their security tumble, thought a 10-point loss was better than one of 20 or 30 points.

Just a suggestion. If you are a bondholder, are you familiar with the call feature of your bonds, and are you sufficiently familiar with your companies to know which are likely to refund their debts by calling? W. L. S.

Contributors' Gallery

EUGENE THACKREY contributes to this issue of The Outlook an explanation of the process and history of impeachment which we are sure will attract wide interest, especially since it appears at the time of the English case, the first Federal impeachment trial in thirteen years. Mr. Thackrey personally covered every detail of the English case in a capacity as liaison man for the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press. He is now on the editorial staff of the New York "World."

MR. ADACHI KINNOSUKE is a Japanese journalist long resident in America, where he has contributed extensively to newspapers and periodicals. He has also written a valuable volume on Manchuria.

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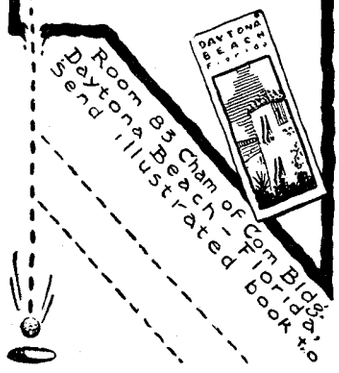

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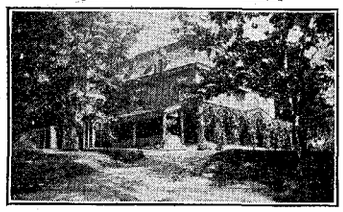

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YOUNG lady, companion for girl aged four. Some supervision older children. Agreeable personality desired. References exchanged. Country near Philadelphia. Mrs. Howard Wood, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

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AMERICAN Protestant, college educated young lady, experienced in household management and child training, desires position as managing housekeeper for cultured and refined gentleman. Unusual references. 7,359, Outlook.

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TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

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By the Way

A TIMELY warning, from "Punch:" It is less than two months now to January—the period of frosts and pipe-bursts. You'll be wanting a plumber then, so send now.

A suspicious subscriber writes in to inform us that the recent California earthquake scare was Florida propaganda.

The curious one asked a Negro who was whitewashing a fence, "Sam, why don't you get a brush with more bristles in it?"

"Wha' foh?" replied the old man.

"Why, if you had a good brush you could do twice as much work."

"Yassah, but Ah ain't got twicet as much wu'k to do."

From the "Passing Show:"

Visitor: "Isn't it difficult to keep your household budget straight?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "My dear—it's terrible. This month I've had to put in four mistakes to make mine balance correctly!"

A Cuban subscriber sends us the following true story:

An American family, preparing to leave Cuba, were selling their household effects, among which was an old-fashioned motto which contained the picture of their daughter who had died. After removing the photograph they sold the framed motto to a Cuban who cannot read English. The motto now hangs on the wall in the Cuban's house with the photo of himself (who is very much alive) in it. Above his picture in pretty gilt letters are the words:

THOU ART GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

The Bureau of Census reports that the production of radio apparatus jumped 215.5 per cent in 1925. The output of manufactured parts totaled $170,390,572 in value as compared with $54,000,470 in 1923, the last census year. There were 2,180,622 tube sets manufactured in 1925. The number of tubes jumped from 4,687,400 in 1923 to 23,934,658 in 1925—an increase of 410.6 per cent. A strong trend toward higher-priced tube sets is noticed in the Census report.

Husband: "I am sorry, my dear, but I went to six stores trying to match that sample you gave me, but none of them had any dress goods to match it."

Wife: "Fine! That's exactly what I wanted to know. Now I am sure that my dress will be unique."

The owner of a large factory to a new employee: "Did my foreman tell you what you will have to do?"

New man: "Yes, sir; he told me to wake him up whenever I see you coming."

A village philosopher writes us: "A lot of those foreign countries might be further advanced in music than we are, but we hold a lot of their notes."

We are informed that the Charleston is now reputed to have been originated by a college student who absent-mindedly stuck a lighted pipe in his hip pocket.

"Our Sunday Visitor," a Catholic weekly of wide circulation, advertises:

"LISTEN! Pretty names for your baby. Over 500 names to select from, 50 cents. —— ——, Cimarron, Kansas."

Jazz, after all, says the Manchester "Guardian," has its uses, as a correspondent's anecdote points out. The vicar had employed a man to do some painting in the church, and found him plying his brush briskly to the whistled air of a syncopated song. "A somewhat—er—secular melody," said the vicar, hesitatingly. "Could you not whistle something—er—slightly more appropriate?" Two hours later he returned to find the painter whistling the "Old Hundredth," his brush moving slowly in unison. "Dear me," he said thoughtfully, after watching a minute or two; "there was that other tune. Perhaps, after all, you might whistle that again!"

Father to his bright offspring: "When I was your age, I was glad to get dry bread to eat."

Bright offspring: "You're much better off now that you are living with us, aren't you, daddy?"

Two gems from the daily press—headlines in a San Antonio paper:

DEAD MAN HELPING WIFE
INTO CAR WHEN FATAL
SHOT IS FIRED

From a Jamestown (New York) paper:

RICH RESTAURANT OWNER KILLS
GIRL AND HIMSELF AND
WITHHOLDS REASONS

From "Christian Science Monitor:"

Teacher: "Willie, can you name me a city in Alaska?"

Willie: "No, m'm."

"Correct."

A farmer owned seventeen cows, and left one-half to one son, one-third to another, and one-ninth to another. They did not know how to divide them, and asked a neighbor. "That's easy," he said. How did he do it? We won't keep you waiting until next week for the answer. He borrowed one cow, and that made eighteen. He then divided the herd as follows:

One-half .....9 cows
One-third .....6 cows
One-ninth .....2 cows

17 cows

and returned the borrowed cow.

Here is another puzzle. The answer will be found in these columns next week:

I am a compound word of twelve letters signifying an ancient weapon of attack.

My 1-2-3 is essential to our National game.

My 1-2-3-4-5-6 always uses my 1-2-3.

My 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 signifies repeated strikes.

My 2-3 is a preposition.

My 5-6-7-8 is part of the British Isles.

My 6-7-8-9 is frequently seen at a wedding.

My 7-8 is a preposition.

My 7-8-9-10-11-12 is a man's name.

My 9-10-11-12 is a weight.

My 10-11-12 is an ovine animal.

My 11-12 first person singular of a very common verb.

The answer to last week's charade, which was also an acrostic, is "moonshine."

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